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सं. 2]

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No. 2]

NEW DELHI, JANUARY 2—JANUARY 8, 2005, SATURDAY/PAUSA 12— PAUSA 18, 1926

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय

(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 59.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. एचडी 125 पीसीआर 2004, दिनांक 18-08-2004 और 02-09-2004 द्वारा प्राप्त कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की सहमति से श्री मुस्ताक भाई, मालिक, मैसर्स एम.एम. कैमिकल इंडस्ट्रिज, 38/1, द्वितीय मेन रोड, केन्प्या गार्डन, बंगलौर-46 तथा किन्हीं अन्य लोक सेवकों अथवा व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 120-बी सपठित धारा 420 तथा आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम की धारा 7 सपठित नाफ्था नियंत्रण आदेश की धारा 3 (II)(III) के अधीन किए गए अपराधों के संबंध में एफआईआर सं. बीएस. 3/2004/एस/2003/एस सीबी/मुंबई और उक्त अपराधों से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किन्हीं अन्य

अपराधों के आंशिक अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण कर्नाटक राज्य पर करती है।

[सं. 228/109/2003-एवीडी-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES
AND PENSIONS

(Department of Personnel and Training)

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2004

S. O. 59.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State Government of Karnataka, vide Notification No. HD 125 PCR 2004 dated 18-08-2004 and 02-09-2004, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Karnataka for the part investigation in FIR No.

BS.3/2004/S/2003/SCB/Mumbai under Section 120-B read with 420 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) and Section 7 of the Essential Commodities Act read with Section 3 (II)(III) Naphtha Control Order, against Shri Mushtaqbhai, Owner, M/s. M.M. Chemical Industries, 38/1, 2nd Main Road, Cennappa Garden, Bangalore-46, for the commission of the said offences, and against any other public servants or persons, in relation to, or in connection with the said offence, and any other offences committed in the course of the same transaction, or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/109/2003-AVD-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 60.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. एचडी 223 पीसीआर 2004, दिनांक 23-11-2004 द्वारा प्राप्त कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की सहमति से (1) श्री विलफ्रेड सिक्वेयारा, तत्कालीन शाखा प्रबंधक, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, पर्सनल बैंकिंग शाखा, इन्दिरा नगर, बंगलौर (2) श्रीमती उमा राव, पत्नी श्री मल्लारी राव, मालकिन, मैसर्स उमा बिल्डर्स, बंगलौर (3) श्री मल्लारी राव, मैसर्स उमा बिल्डर्स, बंगलौर और अन्य अज्ञात व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध मैसर्स उमा बिल्डर्स को 1.10 करोड़ रुपए का आवास ऋण प्रदान करने के मामले में उनके कपटपूर्ण कृत्यों के लिए भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 120-बी, 420, 468 और 471 तथा भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 (1988 का अधिनियम सं. 49) की धारा 13(2) सपठित धारा 13(1)(डी) के अधीन दंडनीय अपराधों और उपर्युक्त अपराधों से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त प्रयत्नों, दुष्प्रेरणों और षड्यंत्रों तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण कर्नाटक राज्य पर करती है।

[सं. 228/100/2004-एवीडी-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2004

S. O. 60.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State Government of Karnataka, vide Notification No. HD 223 PCR 2004 dated 23-11-2004, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Karnataka for investigation against (1) Shri Wilfred Sequeria, the then Branch Manager, State Bank of India, Personal Banking Branch, Indira Nagar, Bangalore (2) Smt. Uma Rao, wife of

Shri Mallari Rao, Proprietrix, M/s. Uma Builders, Bangalore (3) Shri Mallari Rao, M/s. Uma Builders, Bangalore, and unknown others under Sections 120-B, 420, 468, 471 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) and section 13(2) read with 13(1)(d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (Act No. 49 of 1988) for their fraudulent acts in the matter of granting housing loans of Rs. 1.10 crores to M/s. Uma Builders and attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to, or in connection with the said offences, and any other offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/100/2004-AVD-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 61.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. एचडी 209 पीसीआर 2004, दिनांक 09-11-2004 द्वारा प्राप्त कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की सहमति से श्री सरूप सिंह, तत्कालीन अनुभाग पर्यवेक्षक, महाप्रबंधक (नॉर्थ) का कार्यालय, एमटीएनएल, नई दिल्ली एवं किन्हीं अन्य लोक सेवकों अथवा व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 (1988 का अधिनियम सं. 49) की धारा 13(2) सपठित धारा 13(1)(ई) के अधीन दंडनीय अपराधों और उपर्युक्त अपराधों से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त और उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण कर्नाटक राज्य पर करती है।

[सं. 228/99/2004-एवीडी-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2004

S. O. 61.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946, (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State Government of Karnataka, vide Notification No. HD 209 PCR 2004 dated 9-11-2004, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Karnataka for investigation of offence punishable under Section 13(2) read with 13(1)(e) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (Act No. 49 of 1988) against Shri Saroop Singh, the then Section Supervisor, Office of the G.M. (North), MTNL, New Delhi, for his fraudulent acts, and any other public servants or persons in relation to, or in connection with the said offences, and any other offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/99/2004-AVD-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 62.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. एचडी 210 पीसीआर 2004, दिनांक 09-11-2004 द्वारा प्राप्त कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की सहमति से जाली प्रमाण पत्रों के आधार पर मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान एरोनॉटिक्स लिमिटेड में रोजगार प्राप्त करने के लिए श्री के. चंद्रकांत, प्रबंधक (पी एंड ए), हिन्दुस्तान एरोनॉटिक्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर एवं किन्हीं अन्य लोक सेवकों अथवा व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 420, 468, 471 और 198 तथा भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 (1988 का अधिनियम सं. 49) की धारा 13(2) सपठित धारा 13(1)(डी) के अधीन दंडनीय अपराधों और उपर्युक्त अपराधों से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त और उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किन्हीं अन्य अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण कर्नाटक राज्य पर करती है।

[सं. 228/95/2004-एवीडी-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2004

S. O. 62.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State Government of Karnataka, vide Notification No. HD 210 PCR 2004 dated 09-11-2004, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Karnataka for investigation of offences punishable under Sections 420, 468, 471 and 198 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) and Section 13(2) read with 13(1)(d) of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (Act No. 49 of 1988) against Shri K. Chandrakantha, Manager (P&A), Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Bangalore, for securing employment with M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited on the basis of forged certificates and any other public servants or persons in relation to, or in connection with the said offences, and any other offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/95/2004-AVD-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 63.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए निम्नलिखित अपराधों को दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना द्वारा अन्वेषित किए जाने वाले अपराधों के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट करती है, नामतः—

- (क) भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 283 के अधीन दंडनीय अपराध, और
- (ख) उपर्युक्त अपराधों में से एक अथवा अधिक से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त प्रयत्नों, दुष्प्रेरणों और षडयंत्रों तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अन्य अपराध अथवा अपराधों को।

[सं. 228/65/2004-एवीडी-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2004

S. O. 63.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government hereby specifies the following offences in the following Act as offences which are to be investigated by the Delhi Special Police Establishment namely :—

- (a) Offence punishable under Section 283 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860), and
- (b) Attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to or in connection with one or more of the offences mentioned above and any other offence or offences committed in the course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/65/2004-AVD-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 64.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की अधिसूचना सं. एचडी-2 पीसीआर 2004 दिनांक 26-06-2004 द्वारा प्राप्त कर्नाटक राज्य सरकार की सहमति से निम्नलिखित अधिनियमों :—

- 1. कर्नाटक संगठित अपराध नियंत्रण, 2000,
- 2. कर्नाटक स्टॉप अधिनियम, 1957

के अधीन दंडनीय अपराधों और उक्त अपराधों से संबंधित अथवा संसक्त प्रयत्नों, दुष्प्रेरणों और षडयंत्रों तथा उसी संव्यवहार के अनुक्रम में किए गए अथवा उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किन्हीं अन्य अपराधों के अन्वेषण के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण कर्नाटक राज्य पर करती है।

[सं. 228/35/2004-एवीडी-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2004

S. O. 64.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 read with Section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of State

Government of Karnataka, vide Notification No. HD 2 PCR 2004 dated 26-06-2004, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Karnataka for investigation of offences punishable under the following enactments :—

1. The Karnataka Control of Organized Crimes Act, 2000,
2. The Karnataka Stamp Act, 1957, and

Attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation to, or in connection with the said offences, and any other offences committed in the course of the same transactions or arising out of the same facts.

[No. 228/35/2004-AVD-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

शुद्धिपत्र

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 65.—भारत के राजपत्र में भाग-II खंड 3 (ii) में प्रकाशित भारत सरकार, कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय (कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. 225/24/2004-एवीडी-II दिनांक 10 नवंबर, 2004 में "सर्वश्री बी.आर. नंजुनदैया और विजय कुमार एम.शीलवंत, अधिवक्ताओं" को "सर्वश्री बी.आर. नंजुनदैया, वरिष्ठ अधिवक्ता और विजय कुमार एम. शीलवंत, अधिवक्ता" तथा "अपील/पुनरीक्षण न्यायालय में उनसे आनुषंगिक" को "अपील न्यायालय, पुनरीक्षण न्यायालय में उनसे आनुषंगिक" पढ़ा जाए।

[सं. 225/24/2004-एवीडी-II]

शुभा ठाकुर, अवर सचिव

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2004

S. O. 65.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances (Department of Personnel and Training) No. 225/24/2004-AVD-II dated the 10th November, 2004 published in the Gazette of India in Part-II Section 3 (ii) for "S/Shri B. R. Nanjundaiah and Vijay Kumar M. Sheelvant, Advocates" read "S/Shri B. R. Nanjundaiah, Senior Advocate and Vijay Kumar M. Sheelvant, Advocate" and for "incidents thereto in the appellate/revision" read "incidental thereto in the Appellate Court, Court of Revision."

[No. 225/24/2004-AVD-II]

SHUBHA THAKUR, Under Secy.

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

(केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

आयकर

का.आ. 66.—आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 (1961 का 43) की धारा 10 के खंड (23) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र

सरकार एतद्वारा "नेशनल राईफल एसोसिएशन ऑफ इंडिया, नई दिल्ली" को वर्ष 2000-2001 से 2002-2003 तक के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन रहते हुए उक्त उपखंड के प्रयोजनार्थ अधिसूचित करती है, अर्थात् :—

- (i) कर निर्धारिती अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल अथवा अपनी आय का इस्तेमाल करने के लिए उनका संचयन पूर्णतया तथा अनन्यतया उन उद्देश्य के लिए करेगा जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई है ;
- (ii) कर निर्धारिती उपर्युक्त कर निर्धारण वर्षों से संगत पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की किसी भी अवधि के दौरान धारा 11 की उपधारा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी एक अथवा एक से अधिक ढंग अथवा तरीकों से भिन्न तरीकों से उसकी निधि (जेवर-जवाहिरात, फर्नीचर आदि के रूप में प्राप्त तथा अनुरक्षित स्वैच्छिक अंशदान से भिन्न) का निवेश नहीं करेगा अथवा उसे जमा नहीं करेगा ;
- (iii) यह अधिसूचना किसी ऐसी आय के संबंध में लागू नहीं होगी, जो कि कारोबार से प्राप्त लाभ तथा अभिलाभ हो जब तक कि ऐसा कारोबार उक्त कर निर्धारिती के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के प्रासंगिक नहीं हो तथा ऐसे कारोबार के संबंध में अलग से लेखा-पुस्तिकाएं नहीं रखी जाती हों ;
- (iv) कर निर्धारिती आय कर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपनी आय विवरणी नियमित रूप से आयकर प्राधिकारी के समक्ष दाखिल करेगा ;
- (v) विघटन की स्थिति में इसकी अतिरिक्त राशियां और परिसम्पतियाँ समान उद्देश्यों वाले धर्मार्थ संगठन को दे दी जाएगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 297/2004/फा. सं. 196/9/2004-आयकर नि.-I]

दीपक गर्ग, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

(CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES)

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

(INCOME TAX)

S. O. 66.—In exercise of powers conferred by the clause (23) of section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), the Central Government hereby notifies the "National Rifle Association of India, New Delhi" for the purpose of the said sub-clause for the Assessment years 2000-2001 to 2002-2003 subject to the following conditions, namely :—

- (i) the assessee will apply its income, or accumulate for application, wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established;
- (ii) the assessee will not invest or deposit its fund (other than voluntary contributions received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned

above other wise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of Section 11;

- (iii) this notification will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gains of business unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the assessee and separate books of account are maintained in respect of such business;
- (iv) the assessee will regularly file its return of income before the Income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961;
- (v) that in the event of dissolution, its surplus and the assets will be given to a charitable organisation with similar objectives.

[Notification No. 297/2004/F. No. 196/9/2004-ITA-I]

DEEPAK GARG, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 2004

स्टाम्प

का.आ. 67.— भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (i) के खंड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा मैसर्स मवाना शुगर्स, लि., नई दिल्ली को मात्र चौहत्तर हजार सात सौ चौरासी रुपये का समेकित स्टाम्प शुल्क अदा करने की अनुमति प्रदान करती है, जो उक्त कंपनी द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले मात्र निम्नावे लाख इकहत्तर हजार दो सौ रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के 1 से 99712 तक विशिष्ट संख्या वाले शून्य कूपन डिबेंचर 99712 पर स्टाम्प शुल्क के कारण प्रभाव्य है।

[सं. 25/2004/स्टाम्प/फा. सं. 33/47/2004-बि.क.]

आर. जी. छाबड़ा, अवर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 2004

STAMPS

S. O. 67.—In exercise of powers conferred by clause (b) of Sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby permits M/s. Mawana Sugars Limited, new Delhi to pay consolidated stamp duty of rupees seventy four thousand seven hundred eighty four only chargeable on account of the stamp duty on 99712 Zero Coupon Debentures bearing distinctive numbers 1 to 99712 aggregating to rupees ninety nine lakh seventy one thousand two hundred only, to be issued by the said Company.

[No. 25/2004/STAMP/F. No. 33/47/2004-ST]

R. G. CHHABRA, Under Secy.

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 22 दिसम्बर, 2004

स्टाम्प

का.आ. 68.— भारतीय स्टाम्प अधिनियम, 1899 (1899 का 2) की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (i) के खंड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा तमिलनाडु विद्युत बोर्ड, चेन्नई को मात्र दो करोड़ दो लाख चौतीस हजार रुपये का समेकित

स्टाम्प शुल्क अदा करने की अनुमति प्रदान करती है, जो उक्त बोर्ड द्वारा जारी किये जाने वाले मात्र चार सौ चार करोड़ अड़सठ लाख रुपये के समग्र मूल्य के प्रामीसरी नोटों के स्वरूप के प्रत्येक एक लाख रुपये के 8 प्रतिशत तमिलनाडु विद्युत बोर्ड पावर बंधपत्रों (शृंखला-5/2003-04) पर स्टाम्प शुल्क के कारण प्रभाव्य है।

[सं. 24/2004-स्टाम्प/फा. सं. 33/8/2004-बि.क.]

आर. जी. छाबड़ा, अवर सचिव

ORDER

New Delhi, the 22nd December, 2004

STAMPS

S. O. 68.—In exercise of powers conferred by clause (b) of Sub-section (1) of Section 9 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (2 of 1899), the Central Government hereby permits Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, Chennai to pay consolidated stamp duty of rupees two crore two lakh thirty four thousand only chargeable on account of the stamp duty on 8% Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Power Bonds (Series-5/2003-04) of rupees one lakh each in the nature of promissory notes aggregating to rupees four hundred four crore sixty eight lakh only, to be issued by the said Board.

[No. 24/2004-STAMP/F. No. 33/8/2004-ST]

R. G. CHHABRA, Under Secy.

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 69.— भारतीय स्टाम्प लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक अधिनियम, 1989 (1989 का 39) की धारा (6) की उपधारा (2) के साथ पठित धारा (6) की उपधारा (1) के खंड (क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा, भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक के उप प्रबंध निदेशक श्री एन. बालासुब्रमणियन को उनके कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से 30-9-2006 तक अर्थात् उनकी अधिवर्षिता की आयु पूरी होने तक अथवा अगले आदेश तक, जो भी पहले हो, भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक के अध्यक्ष एवं प्रबंध निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं.-3(4)/2004-आई एफ-1]

अतुल कुमार राय, निदेशक

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(BANKING DIVISION)

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2004

S. O. 69.—In exercise of powers conferred by clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of Section (6) read with sub-section (2) of Section (6) of the Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989 (39 of 1989), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri N. Balasubramanian, Deputy Managing Director, Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) as Chairman and Managing Director, SIDBI, with effect from the date of his assuming charge and upto 30-9-2006 i.e., the date of his attaining the age of superannuation, or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 3(4)/2004-IF-I]

ATUL KUMAR RAI, Director

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 70.— भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक अधिनियम, 1989 (1989 का 39), वर्ष 2000 में यथा संशोधित, की धारा 61 (1)(ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा, लघु उद्योग मंत्रालय के श्री सत्यानंद मिश्र, अपर सचिव एवं विकास आयुक्त (लघु उद्योग) को श्री सुरेश चन्द्रा के स्थान पर तत्काल प्रभाव से अगला आदेश होने तक भारतीय लघु उद्योग विकास बैंक के बोर्ड में निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा० सं० 24(5)/2002-आई एफ-1]

अतुल कुमार राय, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2004

S. O. 70.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section (1)(c) of Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989 (39 of 1989) as amended in the year 2000, the Central Government hereby nominates Shri Satyananda Mishra, Additional Secretary and Development Commissioner (SSI), Ministry of Small Scale Industries as a Director on the Board of Small Industries Development Bank of India with immediate effect and until further orders *vice* Shri Suresh Chandra.

[F. No. 24(5)/2002-IF-1]

ATUL KUMAR RAI, Director

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 71.— प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, बैंकिंग प्रभाग की दिनांक 28 मार्च, 1976 को भारत के असाधारण राजपत्र, भाग II खण्ड 3, उपखण्ड (ii) में दिनांक 26 मार्च, 1976 के का.आ. सं. 247 (अ.) के तहत प्रकाशित अधिसूचना में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है :

उपर्युक्त अधिसूचना में “जिला गुड़गांव” शब्दों के स्थान पर “गुड़गांव, महेन्द्रगढ़, फरीदाबाद, रिबारी, और सोनीपत जिले” शब्द प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएंगे।

[फा० सं० 1/1/2004-आरआरबी]

जी. बी. सिंह, अवर सचिव

पाद टिप्पणी : मूल अधिसूचना दिनांक 26-3-1976 के का.आ. 247 (आ.) के तहत भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित की गई थी और तत्पश्चात् 14 जुलाई, 1979 को प्रकाशित का.आ. 2389 के तहत संशोधित की गई।

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2004

S. O. 71.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of the Section 3 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976), the Central Government hereby makes the following amendment in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, Department of Banking vide S.O. number 247(E) dated the 26th March, 1976 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II Section 3, sub-section (ii) dated the 28th March, 1976, namely :—

In the said notification for the words “district of Gurgaon” the words “districts of Gurgaon, Mahandragarh, Faridabad, Rewari and Sonapat” shall be substituted.

[F. No. 1/1/2004-RRB]

G. B. SINGH, Under Secy.

Foot Note : The principal Notification was published in the Gazette of India vide S.O. 247(E) dated 26-3-1976 and subsequently amended vide S.O. 2369 published on 14th July, 1979.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 72.— भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजन हेतु रोचेस्टर विश्वविद्यालय, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका द्वारा प्रदत्त चिकित्सा अर्हता डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन; उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अधीन एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और, डॉ. मैथ्यू जान मुल्डर, अमेरिकी नागरिक, जिनके पास उक्त अर्हता है, कोलम्बिया एशिया हास्पिटल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, बेंगलूर से शिक्षा हेतु और न कि व्यक्तिगत लाभ हेतु जुड़े हैं;

अतः, अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डॉ. मैथ्यू जान मुल्डर द्वारा आयुर्विज्ञान की प्रैक्टिस करने की अवधि :—

(क) 1 जुलाई, 2004 से आगे छह माह की अवधि; अथवा

(ख) उस अवधि, जिसके दौरान डॉ. मैथ्यू मुल्डर, कोलम्बिया एशिया हास्पिटल प्राइवेट लिमिटेड बेंगलूर से जुड़े हैं, इनमें से जो भी कम हो, तक सीमित रहेगी।

[संख्या वी-11016/1/2004-एम ई (नीति-1)]

पी. जी. कलाधरण, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2004

S. O. 72.—Whereas medical qualification Doctor of Medicine granted by University of Rochester, USA, is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And whereas Dr. Mathew John Mulder, American national, who possess the said qualification is attached to Columbia Asia Hospital Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore for the purpose of education and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Mathew John Mulder in India shall be limited to :—

- a period of six months from 1 July 2004 onwards; or
- the period during which Dr. Mathew John Mulder is attached to Columbia Asia Hospital Pvt. Ltd., Bangalore whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2004-ME(Policy-I)]

P.G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

(पी.एम.एस. अनुभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 73.—दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद, एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है; नामतः

अनुसूची के भाग-I में क्रम संख्या 61 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के सामने निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां जोड़ी जाएंगी, नामतः

62. भावनगर विश्वविद्यालय, भावनगर	मनुभाई पटेल डेंटल कालेज और हास्पिटल, (भावनगर) वडोदरा (गुजरात)। (i) दंत सर्जरी में स्नातक (जब यह 3-7-2004 को अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)।
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[फा. सं. वी-12017/14/98-पी.एम.एस.]

ए. के. सिंह, अवर सचिव

(P.M.S. SECTION)

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2004

S. O. 73.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

In part-I of the Schedule, after serial No. 61, and the entries relating thereto, the following serial number and entries shall be added, namely :

62. Bhav Nagar University, Bhavnagar	I. Manubhai Patel Dental College & Hospital, Vadodara, Gujarat	BDS (Bhav Nagar) (i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery (when granted on or after 3-7-2004)
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[F. No. V-12017/14/98-PMS]

A. K. SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 74.—दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् के साथ परामर्श करने के पश्चात, एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

2. गोवा विश्वविद्यालय, गोवा के संबंध में दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में क्रम सं. 32 के सामने कालम 2 एवं 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों को गवर्नमेंट डेंटल कालेज एवं हास्पिटल, बामबोलिम के संबंध में बी. डी. एस. डिग्री के लिए क्रम संख्या (i) के रूप में अंकित किया जाएगा और उसके अधीन निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां शामिल की जाएंगी :—

(II) मास्टर आफ डेंटल सर्जरी

— ओरल मेडिसिन	एम. डी. एस. (ओरल मेडिसिन)
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(यदि 6-5-2004 को अथवा इसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)

[सं. वी-12017/44/99-पी.एम.एस. (पाई)]

ए. के. सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2004

S. O. 74.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following

amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. The existing entries of column 2 & 3 against Serial No. 32. in part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to, Goa University, Goa will be numbered as (i) for BDS degree in respect of Govt. Dental College & Hospital, Bambolim and the following entries shall be inserted thereunder:—

(ii) Master of Dental Surgery

—Oral Medicine MDS (Oral Medicine)
(if granted on or after 6-5-2004)

[F. No. V.-12017/44/99-PMS(Pt.)]

A. K. SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 75.—दन्त चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् के साथ परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एतद्द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

2. कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय, के संबंध में दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में क्रम सं. 39 के सामने कालम 2 एवं 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में, प्रविष्टि संख्या-II के पश्चात् डी. ए. वी. सेंटेनरी, डेंटल कालेज, यमुनानगर के संबंध में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां शामिल की जाएंगी :—

— ऑर्थोडॉन्टिक्स एम.डी.एस. (ऑर्थो.)
कुरुक्षेत्र

(यदि 31-7-2003 को अथवा इसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)

[सं. वी-12018/35/2001-पी.एम.एस.]

ए. के. सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2004

S. O. 75.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In the existing entries of columns 2 & 3 against Serial No. 39. in part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to, Kurukshetra University, the following entries in respect of D.A.V. Centenary Dental college, Yamuna Nagar shall be inserted after entry No. II :—

—Orthodontics MDS (Ortho)
Kurukshetra

(if granted on or after 31-7-2003)

[F. No. V.-12018/35/2001-PMS]

A. K. SINGH, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 30 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 76.—दन्त चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद् के साथ परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एतद्द्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-I में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :—

2. महाराष्ट्र यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ हेल्थ साइंसिज, नासिक के संबंध में दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-I में क्रम सं. 60 के सामने कालम 2 एवं 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों के अंतर्गत डा० डी.वाई. पाटिल डेंटल कालेज एवं हास्पिटल, पिम्परी, पुणे के संबंध में इसके अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां शामिल की जाएंगी :—

XIII. डा० डी.वाई. पाटिल डेंटल कालेज एवं हास्पिटल, पिम्परी, पुणे

(i) बैचलर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी बी.डी.एस. (महाराष्ट्र
साइंसिज, नासिक
यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ हेल्थ

(यदि 30-6-2004 को अथवा इसके पश्चात् प्रदान की गई हो)

[सं. वी-12017/41/97-पी.एम.एस.]

ए. के. सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 30th December, 2004

S. O. 76.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. Under the existing entries of column 2 & 3 against Serial No. 60. in part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik the following entries in respect of Dr. D. Y. Patil Dental College & Hospital, Pimpri, Pune shall be inserted thereunder:—

(XIII) Dr. D.Y. Patil Dental College & Hospital, Pimpri, Pune

(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery BDS (Maharashtra
University of Health
Sciences, Nashik)

(When granted on or after 30-6-2004)

[F. No. V.-12017/41/97-PMS]

A. K. SINGH, Under Secy.

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 23 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 77.—भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1994 (1994 का 55) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार, एतद्वारा तत्काल प्रभाव से श्री वी. सुब्रह्मण्यन, आई. ए. एस. के स्थान पर श्री प्रशांत के मिश्र, आई. ए. एस. जो कि नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में अपर सचिव एवं वित्तीय सलाहकार हैं, को भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण के बोर्ड में अंशकालिक सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

श्री टी. के. मित्रा, पूर्व नागर विमानन सुरक्षा आयुक्त 30 नवम्बर, 2004 को अपनी सेवानिवृत्ति के परिणामस्वरूप, भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण के बोर्ड में अंशकालिक सदस्य के रूप में कार्यभार से मुक्त हो गए हैं।

[सं. एवी-24015/005/94-बीबी]

के. रामकृष्णन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION

New Delhi, the 23rd December, 2004

S. O. 77.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Airports Authority Act, 1994 (No. 55 of 1994), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Prashanta K. Mishra IAS and Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser in the Ministry of Civil Aviation as Part-time Member on the Board of Airports Authority of India vice Shri V. Subramanian, IAS, with immediate effect.

Subsequent to his retirement on 30th November, 2004, Shri T.K. Mitra, former Commissioner of Civil Aviation Security ceases to be the Part-time Member on the Board of Airports Authority of India.

[No. AV-24015/005/94-VB]

K. RAMAKRISHNAN, Under Secy

रसायन एवं उर्वरक मंत्रालय

(उर्वरक विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 28 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 78.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा 'संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग' नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में रसायन एवं उर्वरक मंत्रालय, उर्वरक विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रणाधीन एफ सी आई अरावली जिप्सम एण्ड मिनेरल्स इण्डिया लिमिटेड, जोधपुर (राजस्थान) जिसके 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक अर्थात्

लगभग शत-प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं. ई-11011/1/2001-हिन्दी]

स्वतंत्र के. सेखों, कार्यकारी निदेशक एवं संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS

(Department of Fertilizers)

New Delhi, the 28th December, 2004

S. O. 78.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language "Use for official purposes of the Union" Rule 1976 the Central Govt. hereby notifies the FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Ltd. Jodhpur, Rajasthan under the Administrative Control of the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers Department of Fertilizers whereof more than 80% i.e. about 100% staff have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi.

[No. E-11011/1/2001-Hindi]

SWATANTRAK. SEKHON, Executive Director & Jt. Secy.

वस्त्र मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 29 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 79.—केन्द्र सरकार, एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करती है कि केंद्रीय रेशम बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 4 की उपधारा (3) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में राज्य सभा ने इस अधिनियम के उपबंधों के अध्वधीन श्रीमती प्रेमा करिअप्पा, सदस्य, राज्य सभा को तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए केंद्रीय रेशम बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए 14 दिसंबर, 2004 को विधिवत रूप से चुन लिया है।

[फा. सं. 25012/4/91-रेशम]

किरन धोंगरा, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES

New Delhi, the 29th December, 2004

S. O. 79.—The Central Government hereby notifies that the rajya Sabha has in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (3) of section 4 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948, duly elected Shrimati Prema Cariappa, Member, Rajya Sabha, on 14th December, 2004 to serve as a member of the Central Silk Board for a period of three years subject to the provisions of the Act.

[F. No. 25012/4/91-Silk]

KIRAN DHINGRA, Jt. Secy.

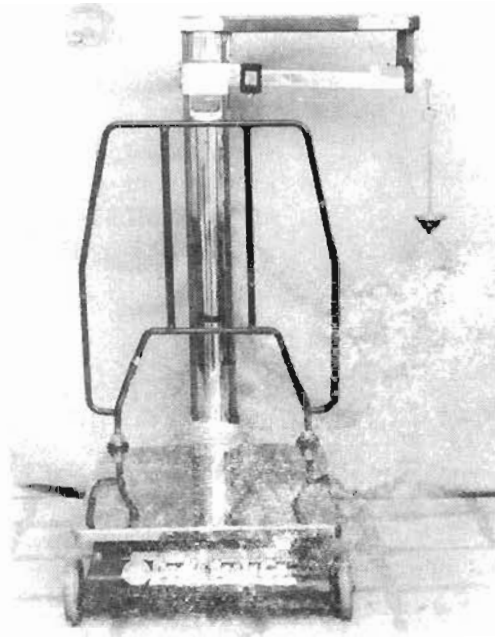
उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 80.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स डोडिया स्केल कम्पनी, शिवाजी नगर, सावरकुंडला-364515 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्य यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले सदृश सूचन सहित अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म मशीन प्रो वेट प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "टाइगर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/129 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल यांत्रिक विषम भुज तुला प्रकार का कम्पाउंड लीवर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म मशीन प्रो वेट प्रकार का है)। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 50 ग्रा. है।

स्टैम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सील की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा० या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं० डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(254)/2003]

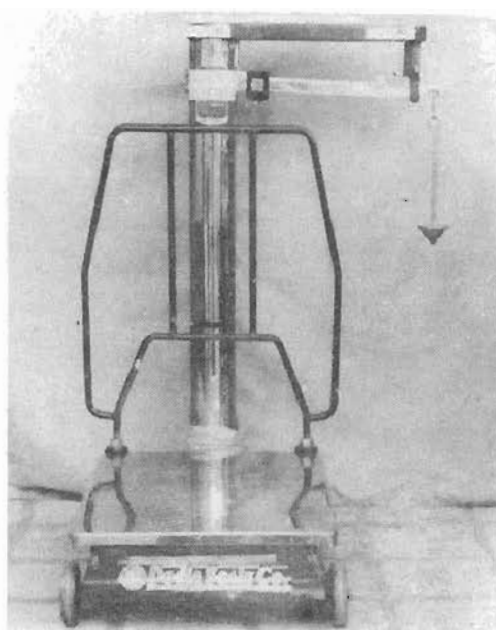
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**(Department of Consumer Affairs)**

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 80.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform machine-Pro Weight type) with analogue indication of Medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "TIGER" (herein referred to as said model), manufactured by M/s. Dodia Scale Co., Shivaji Nagar, Savarkundla-364 515 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/129;



The said Model is a mechanical steelyard type, compound lever based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform machine-Pro Weight type) with a maximum capacity of 300kg and minimum capacity of 1 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is also done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 1000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

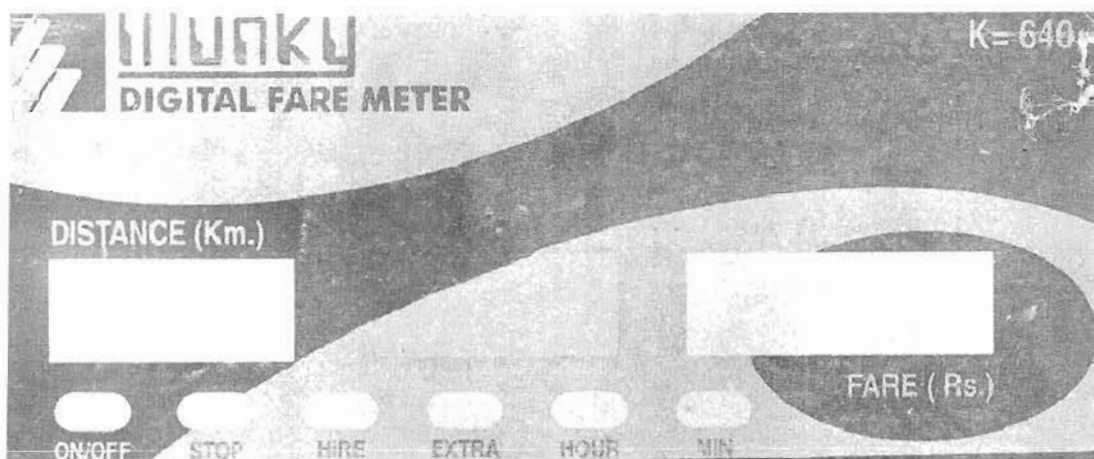
[F No WM-21(254)/2003]

P A KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 81.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स शेखर ब्रदर, 151, जोर बाग, नई दिल्ली-110003 द्वारा विनिर्मित अंकक सूचन सहित टैक्सी मीटर "मुंकी मीटर" शृंखला के माडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "मुंकी" है (जिसे इसमें इसको उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/179 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



स्टैम्पिंग प्लेट को सुदृशित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए पल्स जेनरेटर, केबिल कनेक्टिंग पाइन्ट अथवा मुख्य किराया मीटर का टेम्पर करने से रोकने के लिए भी सील की जा सकती है।

उक्त माडल अंकक सहित टैक्सी मीटर दूरी मापने वाला उपकरण है। यह निरन्तर योग करता रहता है और यात्रा के किसी भी समय पर किराया दर्शाता है और यात्री द्वारा संदेय प्रभार दर्शाता है। "संदेय के लिए किराया" किसी कतिपय गति से अधिक और उस गति से कम लिया गया समय में यात्रा की दूरी का प्रकार्य है। मीटर का पठन खण्ड प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) द्वारा उपदर्शित किया जाता है। मीटर "के" कारक 1680 पल्स/कि.मी. है।

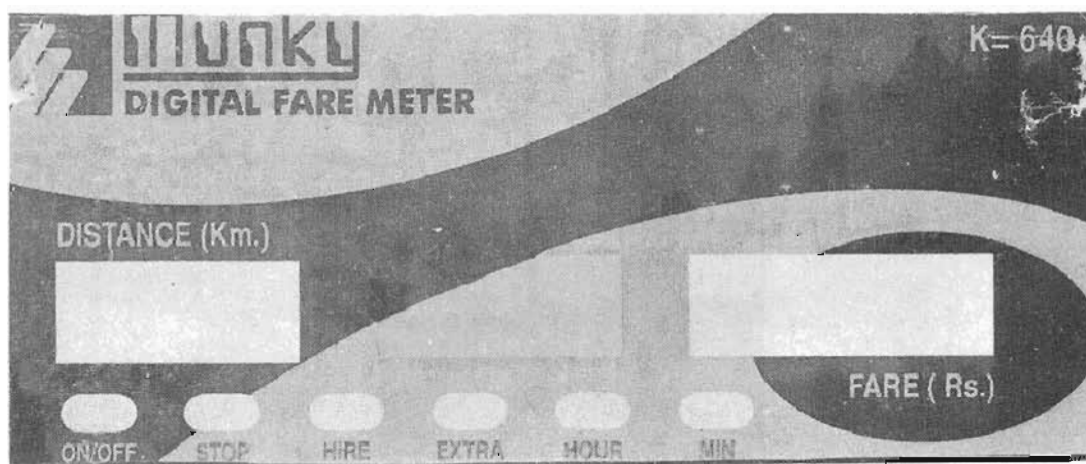
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(112)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 81.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of a Taxi Meter with digital indication of series 'MUNKY METER' with brand name "MUNKY" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Shekhar Brother, 151, Jor Bagh, New Delhi-110 003 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/179.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done on the pulse generator, cable connecting points and the main fare meter to prevent their tampering for fraudulent practices.

The said model is a 'Taxi Meter' with digital indication incorporated with a distance and time measuring device. It totalizes continuously and indicates at any moment of the journey, the charges payable by the passenger. The "fare to pay" is a function of the distance travelled above a certain speed and the time occupied below that speed. The reading of the meter is indicated by seven segment Light Emitting Diode (LED). The 'K' factor of the meter is 1680 pulses/kilometer.

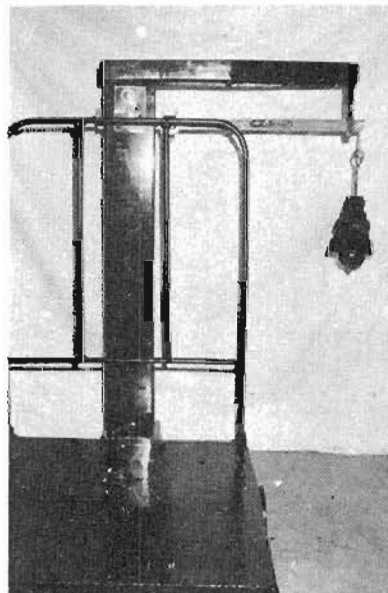
[F. No. WM-21(112)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 82.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वेद स्वरूप बेरी एण्ड सन्स, बी-36/10, जी टी करनाल रोड, इंडिस्ट्रियल एरिया दिल्ली-110033 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "224" श्रृंखला के सदृश सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म मशीन-प्रो वेट प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "बेरी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/114 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विषमभुज तुला प्रकार का लीवर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म मशीन प्रो वेट प्रकार का है)। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है।

स्टैम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित माडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(131)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 82.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform machine-Pro weight type) with analogue indication of "224" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "BERRY" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Ved Swarup Berry & Sons, B-36/10, G.T., Karnal Road, Industrial Area, Delhi-110033 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/114.



The said Model is a steelyard type, liver based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform machine-Pro weight type) with a maximum capacity of 500kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 1,000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k, is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

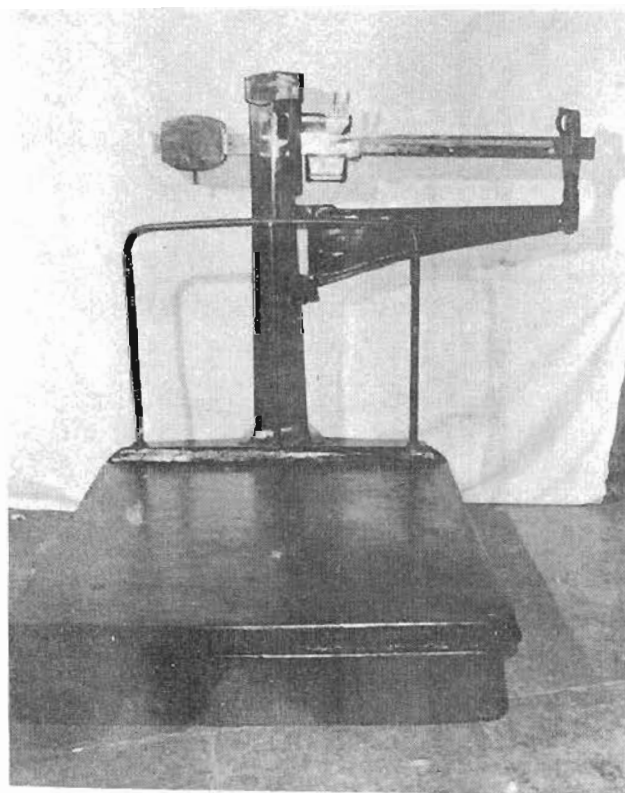
[F. No. WM-21(131)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 83.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स वेद स्वरूप बेरी एण्ड सन्स, बी-36/10, जी. टी. करनाल रोड, इंडिस्ट्रियल एरिया दिल्ली-110033 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "236" श्रृंखला के सदृश सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म मशीन-विषमभुज तुला प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "वेरी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/115 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विषमभुज तुला प्रकार का लीवर आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म मशीन-विषमभुज तुला प्रकार का है)। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1,000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कष्टपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए, सोलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्रियों से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में, सत्यापन माप अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5,000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समानुल्य हैं।

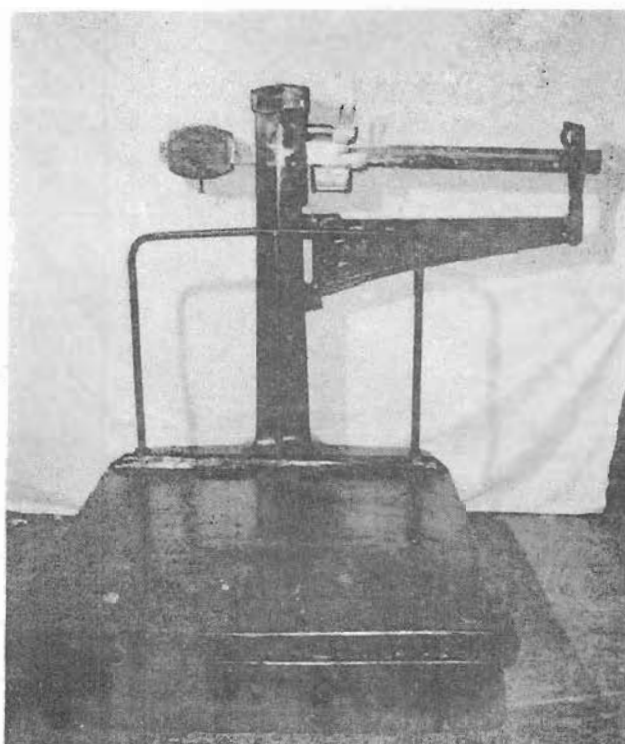
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एस.-21(131)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 83.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform machine-Steelyard type) with analogue indication of "236" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "BERRY" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Ved Swarup Berry & Sons, B-36/10, G.T., Karnal Road, Industrial Area, Delhi-110033 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/115;



The said Model is a steelyard type, liver based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform machine-Steelyard type) with a maximum capacity of 1,000 kg. and minimum capacity of 4 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5,000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k, is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

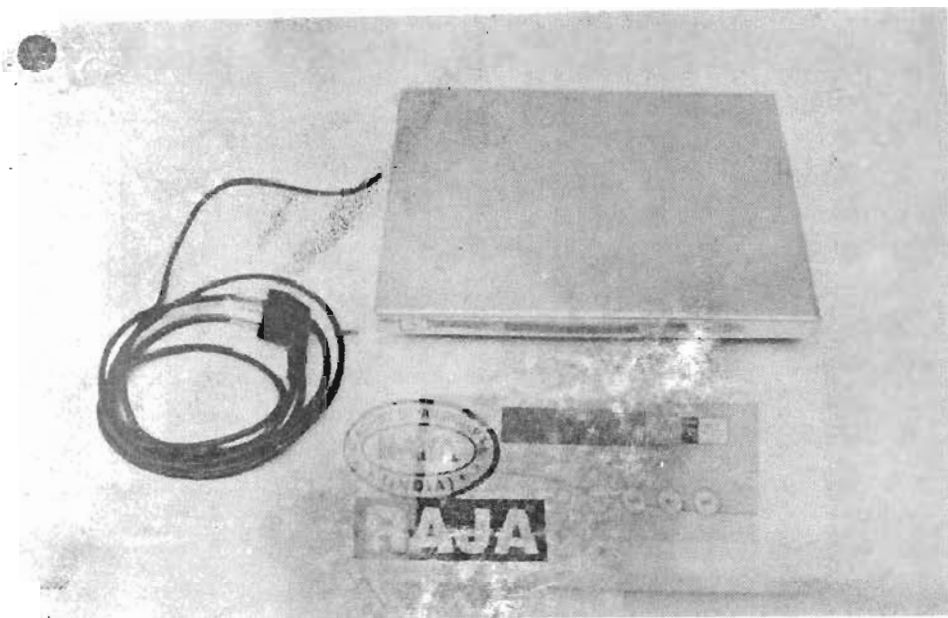
[F. No. WM-21(131)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 84.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स राधेश्याम ऋषिपाल फैक्ट्री, 308/14, शहजादा बाग, इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया, दयाबस्ती, दिल्ली-110035 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "आर टी टी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "राजा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/145 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 22 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टैम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंद भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(139)/2003]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 84.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "RTT" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "RAJA" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Radhey Shyam Rishi Pal (Factory), 308/14, Shahzada Bagh, Industrial Area, Daya Basti, Delhi-110 035 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/145;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 22kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k, is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(139)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 85.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स बेक्वेज मनेजमेंट सिस्टम, 19799 एस डब्ल्यू, 95वां प्लेस सूट ए, टूआल्टिन, उड़ीसा 75062 और भारत में मैसर्स वी-मेदीराता इन्क, सी-194, (एल जी एफ), डिफेन्स कॉलोनी, नई दिल्ली-110 024 द्वारा विपणित स्वचालित मद्यमापक के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "इजीपोर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/275 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (ऊपर दी गई आकृति देखें) एक स्वचालित मद्यमापक है। इसकी भरण क्षमता एक बार में 30 मिली लीटर है। इसका उपयोग मद्य, बीयर, वाइन, सोडा इत्यादि जैसे द्रव उत्पादों को भरने के लिए किया जाता है। यह वहां एक डिसपेंसिंग युक्ति है जहां कोई केंद्रीय यूनिट है जिससे रज्जू द्वारा एक रिंग रीडर लगाया जाता है। बोतलें चुम्बकीय पारस से फिट की जाती हैं और सीलबंद की जाती हैं। मद्य बोतल से केवल तभी निकलेगी जब वो सहित बोतल रिंग रीडर द्वारा ली जाती है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(176)/2003]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 85.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Liquor Measure with brand name "EASYPOUR" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model) manufactured by M/s. Beverage Management Systems, 19799 SW95th Place, Suite A, Tualatin, Orissa 97062 and marketed in India by M/s V-Medirata Inc., C-194, (LGF) Defence Colony, New Delhi-110024 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/275;



The said Model (see the figure given above) is an automatic liquor measure with a filling capacity of 30ml at a time. It is used for filling the liquid products like liquor, beer, wine, soda etc. It is a dispensing device where there is a central unit to which a ring reader is attached through a cord. The bottles are fitted with magnetic pourses and sealed. The liquor will dispensed from the bottle only when the bottle with pourer is taken through the ring reader.

[F. No. WM-21(176)/2003]

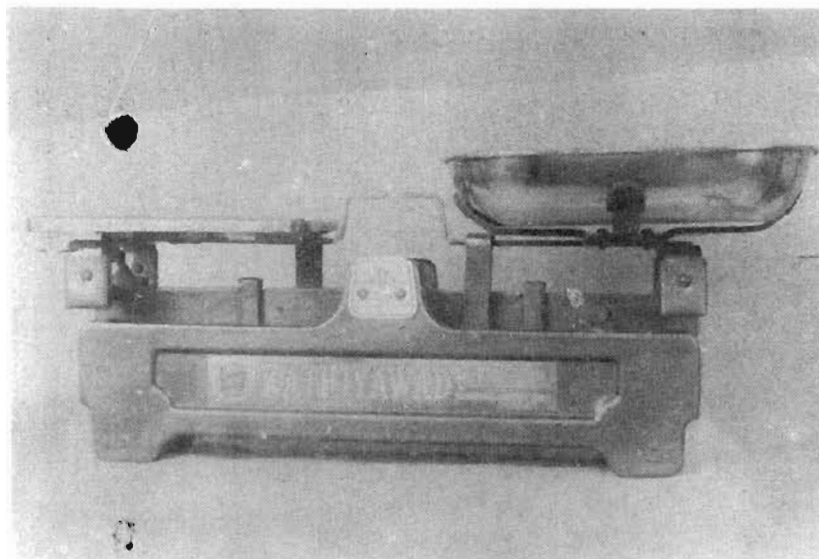
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 86.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स काठियावाड़ स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज, अमरेली रोड, आक्टोरिया नाका, विश्वकर्मा इण्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, सावरकुण्डला-364515 द्वारा विनिर्मित गणक मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "तितली" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/128 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक गणक मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 कि.ग्रा. है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही पैक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन की गणक मशीन भी होगी जो 500 ग्रा. से 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की क्षमता की रेंज में है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम-21(294)/2003]

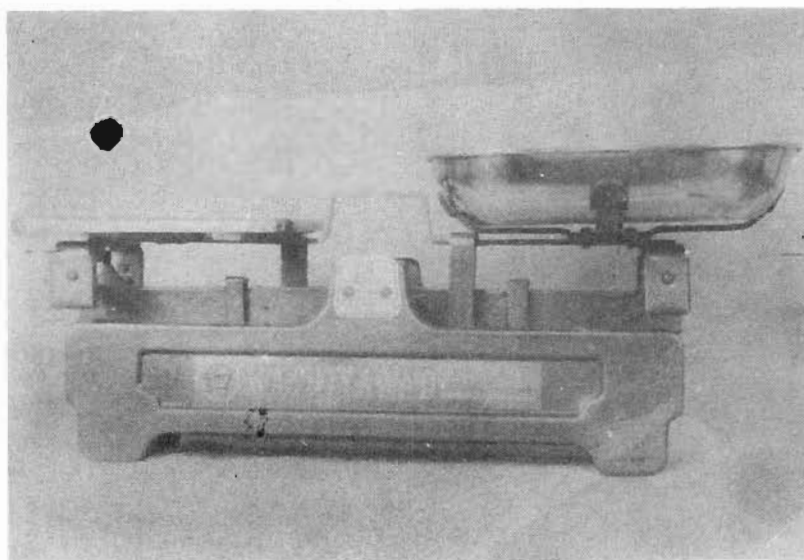
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

* S.O. 86.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions,

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of a counter machine with brand name "TITLI" (herein referred to as the said Model) manufactured by M/s. Kathiyawad Scale Industries, Amreli Road, Octroi Naka, Vishwakarma Industrial Area, Savarkundla-364 515 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/128;

The said model (see the figure given) is a counter machine. Its maximum capacity is 5kg.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the counter machine of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 500g to 50 kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

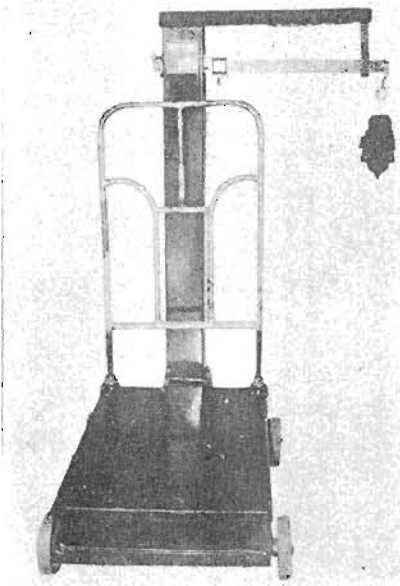
[F. No. WM-21(294)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 87.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बंसल स्केल्स इण्डिया, गीता भवन रोड, टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज के सामने, सोनीपत, हरियाणा द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "बी एस पी" शृंखला के स्टील यार्ड प्रोवेट सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (यांत्रिक प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "बंसल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/175 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक यांत्रिक प्रकार का लीवर आधारित यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग मध्यम II) अस्वचालित (यांत्रिक प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्दी की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" माप के लिए 500 से 10000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम-21(286)/2003]

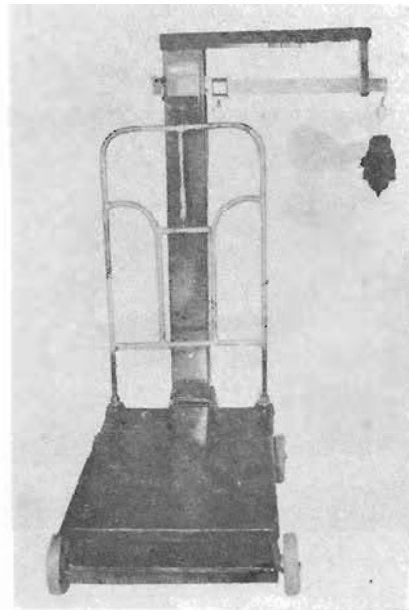
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 87.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical platform type) with steel yard and pro-weight (herein referred to as the said model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) of series 'BSP' and with brand name "BANSAL", manufactured by M/s. Bansal Scales India, Geeta Bhawan Road, Opposite Telephone Exchange, Sonapat, Haryana and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/175;

The said model is a mechanical type lever based non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical Platform type) with steel yard and pro-weight maximum capacity of 300 kg, minimum capacity 2kg and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 100g.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 1000 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 1000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(286)/2003]

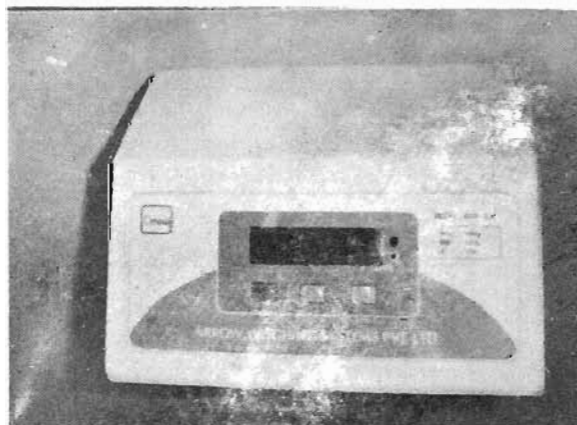
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 सितम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 88.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ऐरो वेईंग सिस्टम, ए-7, नारायणा इण्डस्ट्रीयल एरिया, फेस-1, नई दिल्ली-110028 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ए डब्ल्यू टी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित स्वतः सूचन, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ऐरो" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/229 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती भारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को पुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 300 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , या 5×10^3 हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(190)/2001]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 88.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AWP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ARROW" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Arrow Weighing Systems, A-7, Naraina Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi-110028 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/229,

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 100 kg and minimum capacity of 400g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 300 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 1000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(190)/2001]

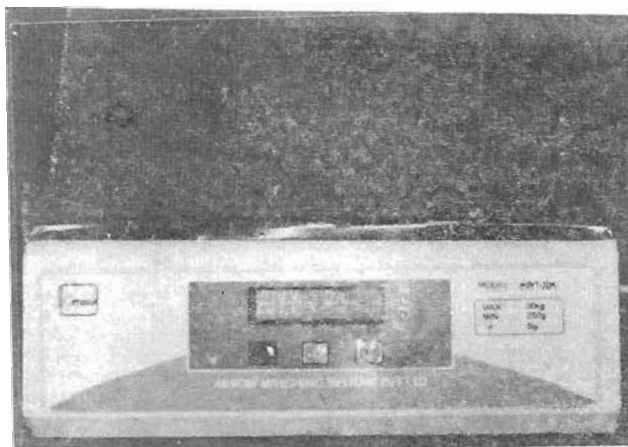
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 89.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ऐरो वेईंग सिस्टम, ए-7, नारायणा इण्डस्ट्रीयल एरिया, फेस-1, नई दिल्ली-110028 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “ए डब्ल्यू टी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “ऐरो” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन बिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/228 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मैन, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(190)/2001]

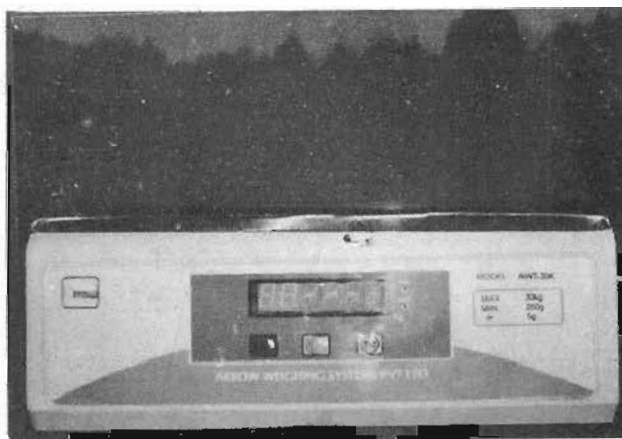
पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 89.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AWT" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ARROW" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Arrow Weighing Systems, A-7, Naraina Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi-110028 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/228;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(190)/2001]

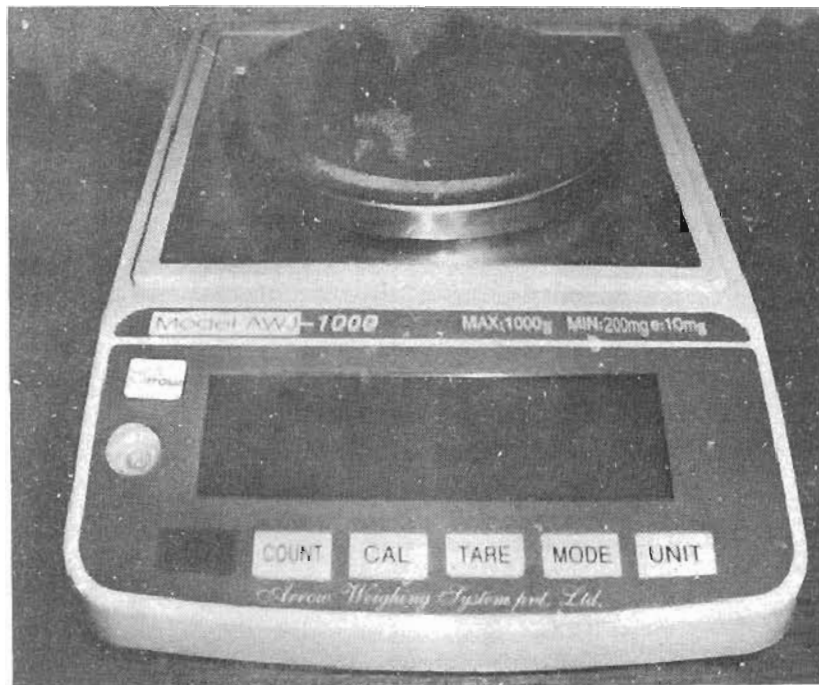
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का० आ० 90.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ऐरो वेईंग सिस्टम, ए-7, नारायणा इण्डस्ट्रीयल एरिया, फेस-1, नई दिल्ली-110028 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “ए डब्ल्यू जे” श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “ऐरो” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/227 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टायपिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 5000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मानमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(190)/2001]

पी० ए० कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 90.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "AWJ" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "ARROW" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Arrow Weighing Systems, A-7, Naraina Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi-110028 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/227;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 200 g and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 mg. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50Hz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

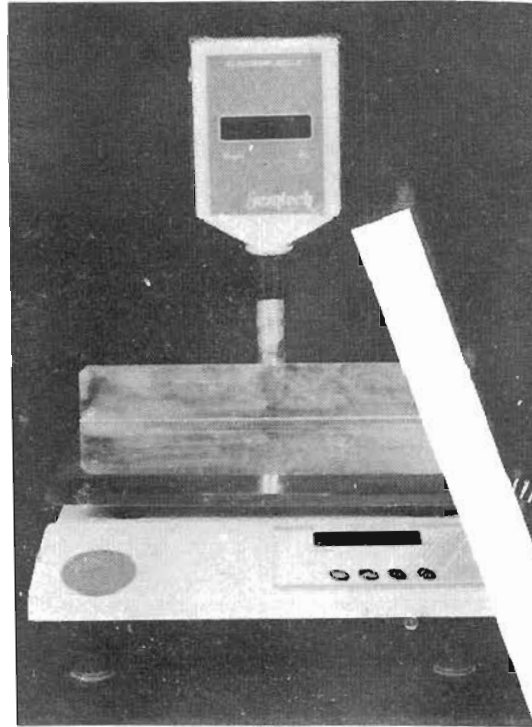
[F. No. WM-21(190)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 91.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स जैमटेक वेइंग इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स, 4-ए/17, गौतम गली, नई विश्वास नगर, शाहदरा-110032 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एफ डब्ल्यू टी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "जैमटेक", है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/37 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत मापी प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1 कि० ग्रा० और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टैमिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि० ग्रा० से 50 मि० ग्रा० तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में, सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि०ग्रा० तक अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

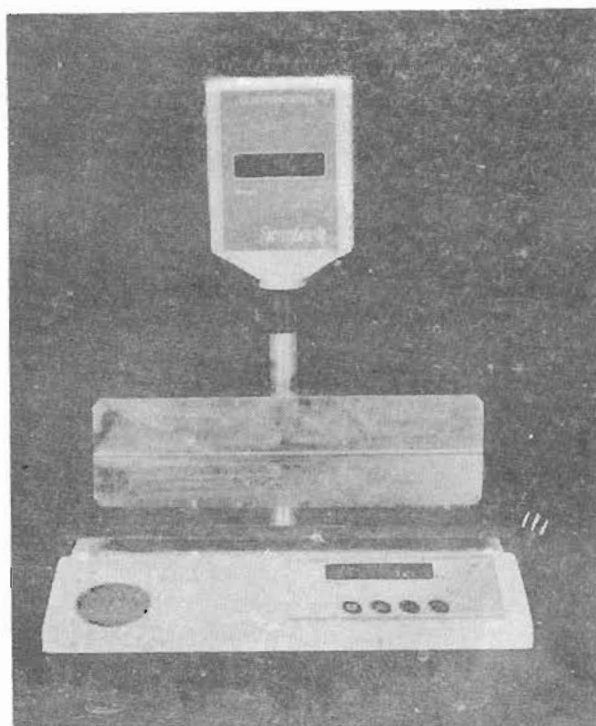
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(160)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 91.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "FWT" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "GEMTECH" (herein referred to as said Model) manufactured by M/s. Gemtech Weighing Instruments, 4-A/17, Gautam Gali, New Viswash Nagar, Sahadara, Delhi-110032 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/37;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 1 Kg. and minimum capacity of 5g. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 50 mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in a range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

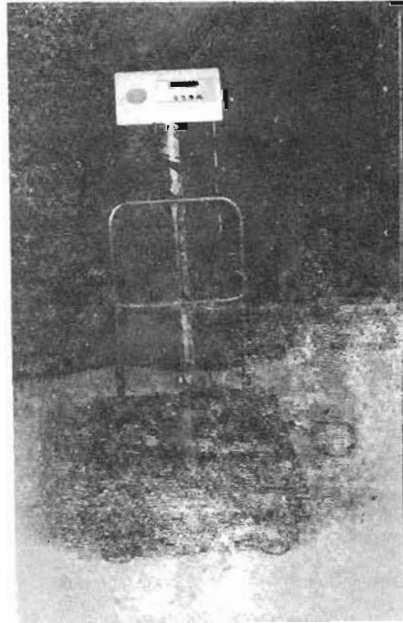
[F. No. WM-21(160)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 92.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स जैमटेक वेइंग इन्स्ट्रूमेंट्स, 4-ए/17, गौतम गली, नई विश्वास नगर, शाहदरा-110032 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्य यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एफ एस पी" शृंखला के अंकक मूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "जैमटेक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/38 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत मापी प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 ग्रा. हैं। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रत्यक्ष है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द की जाएगी।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्रियों से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मॉडल, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से और 00 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(160)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 93.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स प्रिमियम इंजीनियरिंग वर्क्स, 16ए, हल्दवाड़ा लेन, हावड़ा-7711104 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "पीईएस/85-एफ" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "प्रिमियर", है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/507 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



MODEL : PES-85/F

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 कि० ग्रा० और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टैम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल सहित 300 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

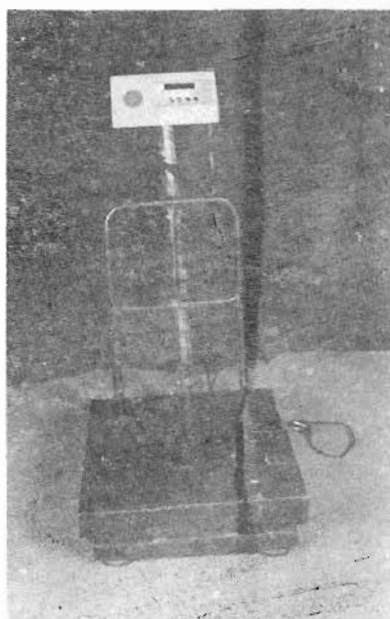
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(65)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 92.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "FSP" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "GEMTECH" (herein referred to as said Model) manufactured by M/s. Gemtech Weighing Instruments, 4-A/17, Gautam Gali New Viswash Nagar, Sahadara, Delhi-110032 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/38;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 60 Kg. and minimum capacity of 200g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and above 300 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(160)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 93.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating non-automatic (Plat form type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PES/85-F" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "PREMIER" (herein referred to as said Model) manufactured by M/s. Premier Engineering Works, 16A, Halderpara Lane, Howrah-711 104 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/507;



The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 120 kg. and minimum capacity of 400g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model is to cover the weighing instruments of same series with maximum capacity upto 300 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k, being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

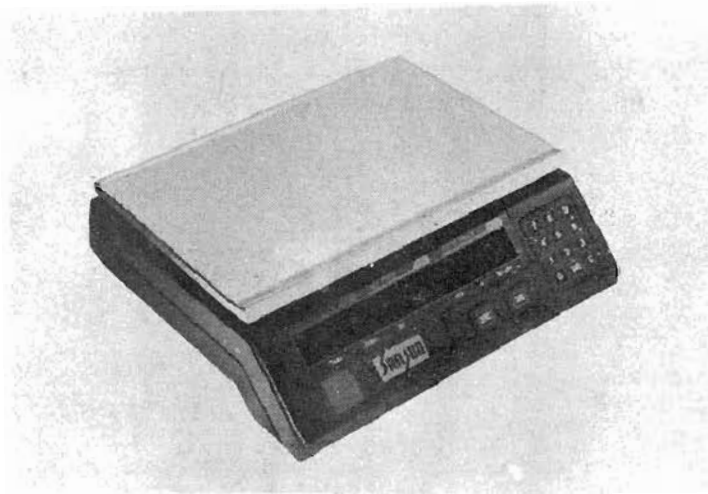
[F. No. WM-21(65)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 94.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए पैसर्स सेनसुई इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स यूनिट-11, सं. 3, सैक्टर-1, परवानू, हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "ए सी एस" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सेनसन", है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/130 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल पर आधारित टेबल टॉप प्रकार का अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टैम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित विनिर्मित मॉडल किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में, सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(36)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 94.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "ACS" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "SANSUN" (herein referred to as said Model) manufactured by M/s. Sansui Electronics Unit-II, No. 3, Sector-I, Parwanoo, Himachal Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/130;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 Kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value 1 mg to 50 mg and of 1 g. with verification scale interval (n) in a range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

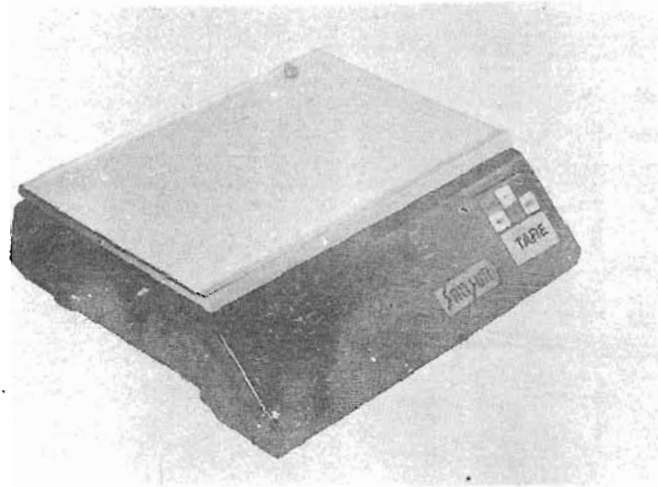
[F. No. WM-21(36)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 दिसम्बर, 2004

का.आ. 95.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स सेनसुई इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स यूनिट-II, सं. 3, सैक्टर-I, परवानू, हिमाचल प्रदेश द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ए सी एस" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सेनसन", है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2004/131 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित टेबल टॉप प्रकार का अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टैम्पिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों से मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में, सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

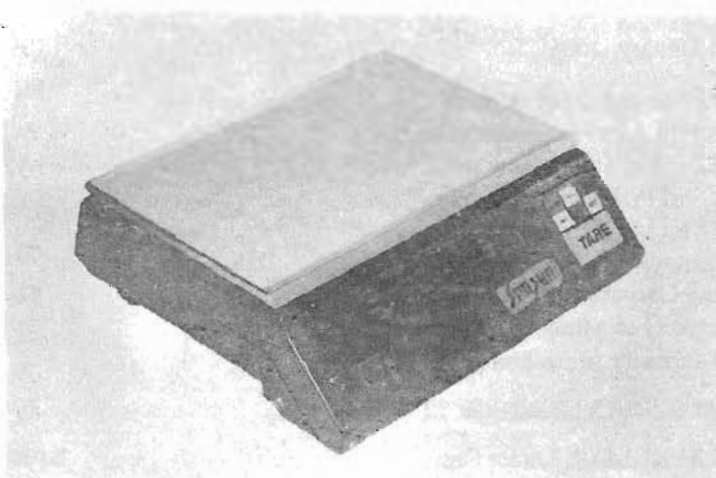
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(36)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st December, 2004

S.O. 95.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing Instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "ACS" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "SANSUN" (herein referred to as the said Model) manufactured by M/s. Sansui Electronics Unit-II, No. 3, Sector-1, Parwanoo, Himachal Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2004/131;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 Kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230V, 50 Htz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36, of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model shall also cover the said weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2 g. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k, is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the said same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

(F. No. WM-21(36)/2004)

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

पेट्रोलियम और खनिज गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 3 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 96.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खंड (क) के अनुसरण में, उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन, महाराष्ट्र राज्यक्षेत्र के भीतर भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड की मुम्बई रिफाइनरी से मुम्बई हवाई अड्डे तक की ए.टी.एफ. पाइपलाइन के लिए सक्षम प्राधिकारी के कृत्यों का निर्वहन के लिए श्री प्रहलाद पी. कचारे, उप जिलाधिकारी, नाशिक क्षेत्र, महाराष्ट्र सरकार को प्राधिकृत करती है।

[फा. सं. आर- 31015/13/2004-ओआर-II]

हरिश कुमार, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 3rd January, 2005

S.O. 96.—In pursuance of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby authorizes Shri Prahalad V. Kachare, Deputy Collector, Nashik Circle, Government of Maharashtra to perform the functions of the competent authority for Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited's ATF Pipeline from Mumbai Refinery to Mumbai Airport, under the said Act, within the territory of Maharashtra.

[F. No. R-31015/13/2004-OR-II]

HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 3 जनवरी, 2005

का.आ. 97.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मध्य प्रदेश राज्य में मांगल्या (इंदौर) संस्थापन से हरियाणा राज्य में पियाला तथा दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में बिजवासन तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए भारत पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक विस्तार पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50), की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर

भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री वी.पी. पाठक, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुम्बई-मांगल्या पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना, भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, एम.बी.-7, महाश्वेता नगर, महेन्द्र भटनागर मार्ग, उज्जैन-456010 (मध्य प्रदेश) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : देवास		जिला : देवास	राज्य : मध्य प्रदेश
क्र.	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयर में
1	2	3	4
1.	होशियार खेड़ी	1(नदी)	0.0780
		107	0.1368
		105	0.4250
		106	0.4824
		101	0.0540
		99	0.2844
		95	0.1296
		96 (शा. सड़क)	0.0228
		70	0.1476
		62	0.5400
		72	0.0046
		73	0.0640
		60	0.5040
		4 (नदी)	0.0678
2.	सिरोंज	214 (नदी)	0.0360
		256	0.2840
		273	0.2080
		275	0.0940
		276	0.1080
		283	0.1728
		282	0.1296
		291	0.0166
		290	0.3600
		294 (शा. सड़क)	0.0216
		296	0.1800
		304	0.1584
		299	0.0056
		300	0.0720
		303	0.1440
		313	0.1836
		314	0.2700
		317 (शा. सड़क)	0.0360
		316	0.0180

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
3.	आंट	356	0.0360	4.	बैरागढ़—जारी	1226 (शा. सड़क)	0.0288
		307	0.0540			1291 (शा. भूमि)	0.0288
		310	0.1152			1290	0.1458
		313	0.1260			1289	0.1008
		314	0.0738			241	0.0720
		315	0.0900			421	0.3002
		316	0.0954			420	0.0890
		317	0.0054			419	0.1332
		319	0.0054			191	0.1962
		320	0.3888			201	0.4777
		288	0.1080			200	0.3114
		287	0.2073			210	0.3312
		274	0.1368			209	0.0054
		275	0.0684			212	0.0324
		276	0.1098			275	0.0972
		277	0.2883			215	0.2308
		266	0.0324			274	0.2106
4.	बैरागढ़	1063	0.0432			216	0.0180
		1064	0.0216			217	0.2012
		1065	0.0054			218	0.1482
		1066	0.1422			219	0.0253
		1091	0.0684			222	0.2808
		1072	0.2985			223	0.0216
		1074	0.1288			221	0.1224
		1075	0.0972			220	0.0090
		1076	0.0252			224	0.0036
		1077	0.1512			227	0.0060
		1078	0.0972			235	0.3096
		1133 (शा. सड़क)	0.0342			234	0.2646
		1188	0.0756			233	0.0360
		1174	0.01728	5.	कवडी	486 (शा. भूमि)	0.0380
		1176	0.0900			405	0.2325
		1177, 1178	0.0828			406	0.1800
		1186	0.0791			407	0.1586
		1185	0.2016			408	0.1721
		1208	0.1044			409	0.1232
		1209	0.0134			460	0.1800
		1210	0.1440			410	0.0900
		1212	0.1620			416	0.2880
		1213	0.0252			415	0.0090
		1225	0.0360			420	0.4320
		1224	0.1098			426	0.1152
		1223	0.1080			427	0.0876

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
4.	कवडी—जारी	429	0.1627	8.	निकलंक	95	0.0450
		430	0.0576			93	0.5086
		431	0.1620			101	0.4657
		185	0.0090			82 (शा. सड़क)	0.0360
		186	0.2376			73	0.1011
		126	0.1260			71	0.3502
		127	0.2430			70	0.0936
		129	0.1800			52	0.1044
		130	0.3060			34	0.0540
		40	0.4770			29	0.3924
		11	0.1008			30	0.0180
		10	0.1080			26	0.1440
		9	0.1152			24	0.0180
		8	0.1350			25	0.0090
		20	0.0360			9	0.1890
6.	कोलुखेड़ी	107 (शा. भूमि)	0.0360			10	0.2196
		84 (शा. सड़क)	0.0540			11	0.4981
		39	0.2196			1 (शा. भूमि)	0.0360
		40	2880	9.	भानोली	7	0.0540
		41	0.0288			368	0.0648
		61	0.0900			367	0.4356
		60	0.0900			366	0.1928
		64	0.3330			362	0.1350
		82	0.5256			363	0.5670
		82/118	0.1260			365 (शा. नाला)	0.0252
		78	0.3060			159	0.2556
		74	0.0090			156	0.0540
		75 (शा. सड़क)	0.0360			158	0.0540
7.	नरखेड़ी	43 (शा. सड़क)	0.0360			154	0.0270
		123	0.2074			152	0.1170
		46	0.0216			153	0.0108
		45	0.0090			133	0.0180
		44	0.1260			132	0.1872
		122	0.0198			130	0.4392
		37	0.1800			109	0.0090
		36	0.0180	10.	जिवाजीपुरा	83	0.2494
		38	0.2183			47	0.0054
		30	0.1951			48	0.4230
		12	0.3174			32	0.2040
		13	0.0540			31	0.1440
		7	0.0216			29	0.1656
		8	0.2749			28	0.1674
		6	0.0360				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
10.	जिवाजीपुरा-जारी	62	0.0324	13.	मैंसुनी-जारी	281	0.2538
11.	सालमखेड़ी	9	0.0288			266	0.3168
		7	0.4986			269	0.0180
		3/190, 16	0.0180			268 (शा. सड़क)	0.0090
		20	0.3456			258	0.1440
		21	0.4620			259	0.1170
		31	0.1314			260 (शा. नाला)	0.0720
		32	0.1440			240	0.0363
		33	0.2970			243	0.0756
		1	0.0288			145	0.0180
12.	बरखेड़ी कायम	363	0.0360			170	0.1440
		339	0.1800			170/425	0.0450
		338	0.0900			199	0.1440
		337	0.0900			176	0.7596
		334(शा. सड़क)	0.0288			178	0.1620
		333	0.1260			179	0.1440
		328	0.2448			181	0.4500
		327	0.3240			216	0.0360
		326	0.0180	14.	सुमराखेड़ा	263	0.0630
		323	0.0270			255	0.0396
		280	0.1548			254	0.2700
		322	0.0054			252	0.0396
		318, 319	0.2610			253	0.0684
		317	0.2970	15.	पंथमुंडला	446	0.0180
		284	0.2880			481	0.0396
		285	0.1080			480	0.0792
		289	0.0684			477 (शा. सड़क)	0.3600
		286	0.0810			476	0.1530
		255	0.0630			472	0.0585
		245	0.3796			471	0.0612
		247	0.2871			468	0.1008
		220	0.1980			466	0.1080
		219 (शा. सड़क)	0.0324			463	0.2160
		206	0.540			448	0.2484
		205	0.0180			447	0.1044
13.	मैंसुनी	310 (शा. नाला)	0.0270			445	0.1116
		288	0.5004			443	0.1188
		306	0.1404			396 (रेल भूमि)	0.1080
		289	0.2700			393	0.0792
		289	0.0126			394	0.1080
		291, 282	0.0900			392	0.0054
		293	0.0720			325 (शा. नाला)	0.0090
						326 (शा. भूमि)	0.0180

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
15.	पंथमुडमा (जारी)	321	0.0612	जवासिया—जारी	476		0.3690
		320	0.0900		474		0.0180
		319	0.0090		475		0.1211
		317	0.1764		522 (शा. सड़क)		0.0720
		307	0.0630		524 (शा. भूमि)		0.0630
		308	0.0144		525		0.3510
		135	0.1800		529		0.0900
		132	0.0360		527		0.1800
		134	0.0630		544 (शा. सड़क)		0.0180
		133	0.1440		382		0.1080
	1277 (शा. भूमि)		0.0234		381		0.1512
	126 (शा. नाला)		0.0180		379		0.576
	1245 (शा. भूमि)		0.0630		377		0.360
	124		0.1440		376		0.968
	121		0.1638		375		0.0810
	120		0.0090		343 (शा. नाला)		0.0360
	119		0.1944		321		0.3276
16.	सुनवानी गोपाल	845	0.0180		319		0.4266
		855	0.0720		320		0.0090
		856	0.0900		290, 291 (शा. नाला)		0.0288
		857	0.0900		289		0.0090
		858	0.1530		288		0.1800
		859	0.4410		287 (शा. सड़क)		0.0216
		860	0.0054		286		0.1800
		832	0.0936				
	833, 824		0.1710				
	825		0.3168				
	822		0.0720				
	826		0.0540				
	806		0.0684				
	793		0.4644				
	791		0.1404				
	184		0.1530				
	185		0.1026				
	179		0.0810				
	167		0.1620				
	168		0.0126				
	165		0.2376				
	164		0.0288				
17.	जवासिया	457	0.1260				
		490	0.1422				
		488	0.2094				
		487	0.1800				
		477	0.5580				

[फा.सं. आर.-31015/65/2004-ओ आर-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 3rd January, 2005

S.O. 97.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Manglya (Indore) terminal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, an extension pipeline to Piyala in the State of Haryana and Bijwasan in the NCT of Delhi should be laid by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein; Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may within twenty one days from the date on

which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri V.P. Pathak, Competent Authority, Mumbai-Manglya Pipeline Extension Project, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, MB-7, Mahashweta Nagar, Mahendra Bhatnagar Road, Ujjain-456010 (Madhya Pradesh).

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Dewas District : Dewas State : Madhya Pradesh

S. No. Name of Village Survey No. Area in Hectare

1	2	3	4
1.	Hoshiyara Khedi I (River)		0.0780
	107		0.1368
	105		0.4250
	106		0.4824
	101		0.0540
	99		0.2844
	95		0.1296
	96 (Govt. road)		0.0228
	70		0.1476
	62		0.5400
	72		0.0046
	73		0.0640
	60		0.5040
	4 (River)		0.0678
2.	Sirontj	214 (River)	0.0360
		256	0.2840
		278	0.2080
		275	0.0940
		276	0.1080
		283	0.1728
		282	0.1296
		291	0.0166
		290	0.3600
		294 (Govt. road)	0.0216
		296	0.1800
		304	0.1584
		299	0.0056
		300	0.0720
		303	0.1440
		313	0.1836
		314	0.2700
		317 (Govt. road)	0.0360
		316	0.0180

1	2	3	4
3.	ANT	356	0.0360
		307	0.0540
		310	0.1152
		313	0.1260
		314	0.0738
		315	0.0900
		316	0.0954
		317	0.0054
		319	0.0054
		320	0.3888
		288	0.1080
		287	0.2073
		274	0.1368
		275	0.0684
		276	0.1098
		277	0.2883
		266	0.0324
4.	Bairagarh	1063	0.0432
		1064	0.0216
		1065	0.0054
		1066	0.1422
		1091	0.0684
		1072	0.2985
		1074	0.1288
		1075	0.0972
		1076	0.0252
		1077	0.1512
		1078	0.0972
		1133 (Govt. road)	0.0342
		1188	0.0756
		1174	0.1728
		1176	0.0900
		1177, 1178	0.0828
		1186	0.0791
		1185	0.2016
		1208	0.1044
		1209	0.0134
		1210	0.1440
		1212	0.1620
	Bairagarh	1213	0.0252
		1225	0.0360
		1224	0.1098
		1223	0.1080

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
4.	Bairagarh—contd.	1226 (Govt. Road)	0.0288			429	0.1627
		1291 (Govt. Land)	0.0288			430	0.0576
		1290	0.1458			431	0.1620
		1289	0.1008			185	0.0090
		241	0.0720			186	0.2376
		421	0.3002			126	0.1260
		420	0.0890			127	0.2430
		419	0.1332			129	0.1800
		191	0.1962			130	0.3060
		201	0.4777			40	0.4770
		200	0.3114			11	0.1008
		210	0.3312			10	0.1080
		209	0.0054			9	0.1152
		212	0.0324			8	0.1350
		275	0.0972			20	0.0360
		215	0.2308	6.	Kolukhedi	107 (Govt. Land)	0.0360
		274	0.2106			84 (Govt. Road)	0.0540
		216	0.0180			39	0.2196
		217	0.2012			40	0.2880
		218	0.1482			41	0.0288
		219	0.0253			61	0.0900
		222	0.2808			60	0.0900
		223	0.0216			64	0.3330
		221	0.1224			82	0.5256
		220	0.0090			82/118	0.1260
		224	0.0036			78	0.3060
		227	0.0060			74	0.0090
		235	0.3096			75 (Govt. Road)	0.0360
		234	0.2646	7.	Narkhedi	43 (Govt. Road)	0.0360
		233	0.0360			123	0.2074
5.	Kavadi	486 (Govt. Land)	0.0380			46	0.0216
		405	0.2325			45	0.0090
		406	0.1800			44	0.1260
		407	0.1586			122	0.0198
		408	0.1721			37	0.1800
		409	0.1232			36	0.0180
		460	0.1800			38	0.2183
		410	0.0900			30	0.1951
		416	0.2880			12	0.3174
		415	0.0090		Narkhedi	13	0.0540
		420	0.4320			7	0.0216
		426	0.1152			8	0.2749
		427	0.0876			6	0.0360

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
8. Niklank		95	0.0450			32	0.1440
		93	0.5086			33	0.2970
		101	0.4657			1	0.0288
		82 (G. Road)	0.0360	12. Barkhedi Kayam		363	0.0360
		73	0.1011			339	0.1800
		71	0.3502			338	0.0900
		70	0.0936			337	0.0900
		52	0.1044			334 (G. Road)	0.0288
		34	0.0540			333	0.1260
		29	0.3924			328	0.2448
		30	0.0180			327	0.3240
		26	0.1440			326	0.0180
		24	0.0180			323	0.0270
		25	0.0090			280	0.1548
		9	0.1890			322	0.0054
		10	0.2196			318, 319	0.2610
		11	0.4981			317	0.2970
		1 (G. Land)	0.0360			284	0.2880
		7	0.0540			285	0.1080
9. Bhanoli		368	0.0648			289	0.0684
		367	0.4356			286	0.0810
		366	0.1928			255 (G. Road)	0.0630
		362	0.1350			245	0.3796
		363	0.5670			247	0.2871
		365 (G. Drain)	0.0252			220	0.1980
		159	0.2556			219 (G. Road)	0.0324
		156	0.0540			206	0.5040
		158	0.0540			205	0.0180
		154	0.0270	13. Bhainsuni		310 (G. Drain)	0.0270
		152	0.1170			288	0.5004
		153	0.0108			306	0.1404
		133	0.0180			289	0.2700
		132	0.1872			280	0.0126
		130	0.4392			291, 292	0.0900
		109	0.0090			293	0.0720
10. Jiwajipura		83	0.2494			281	0.2538
		47	0.0054			266	0.3168
		48	0.4230			269	0.0180
		32	0.2040			268 (G. Road)	0.0090
		31	0.1440			258	0.1440
		29	0.1656			259	0.1170
		28	0.1674			260 (G. Drain)	0.0720
		62	0.0324			240	0.0363
11. Salamkhedi		9	0.0288			243	0.0756
		7	0.4986			145	0.0180
		3/190, 16	0.0180			170	0.1440
		20	0.3456			170/425	0.0450
		21	0.4620			199	0.1440
		31	0.1314			176	0.7596

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
13.	Bhainsuni Contd.	178	0.1620			857	0.0900
		179	0.1440			858	0.1530
		181	0.4500			859	0.4410
		216	0.0360			860	0.0054
14.	Sumarakheda	263	0.0630			832	0.0936
		255	0.0396			833, 824	0.1710
		254	0.2700			825	0.3168
		252	0.0396			822	0.0720
		253	0.0684			826	0.0540
15.	Panthmundala	446	0.0180			806	0.0684
		481	0.0396			793	0.4644
		480	0.0792			791	0.1404
	477 (G. Road)	0.0360				184	0.1530
	476	0.1530				185	0.1026
	472	0.0585				179	0.0810
	471	0.0612				167	0.1620
	468	0.1008				168	0.0126
	466	0.1080				165	0.2376
	463	0.2160				164	0.0288
	448	0.2484		17.	Jawasiya	457	0.1260
	447	0.1044				490	0.1422
	445	0.1116				488	0.2094
	443	0.1188				487	0.1800
	396 (Railway Land)	0.1080				477	0.5580
	393	0.0792				476	0.3690
	394	0.1080				474	0.0180
	392	0.0054				475	0.1211
	325 (G. Drain)	0.0090				522 (G. Road)	0.0720
	326 (G. Land)	0.0180				524 (G. Land)	0.0630
	321	0.0612				525	0.3510
	320	0.0900				529	0.0900
	319	0.0090				527	0.1800
	317	0.1764				544 (G. Road)	0.0180
	307	0.0630				382	0.1080
	308	0.0144				381	0.1512
	135	0.1800				379	0.576
	132	0.0360				377	0.360
	134	0.0630				376	0.968
	133	0.01440				375	0.0810
	127 (G. Road)	0.0234				343 (G. Drain)	0.0360
	126 (G. Drain)	0.0180				321	0.3276
	125 (G. Land)	0.0630				319	0.4266
	124	0.1440				320	0.0090
	121	0.1638				290, 291 (G. Drain)	0.0288
	120	0.0090				289	0.0090
	119	0.1944				288	0.1800
16.	Sunwani Gopal	845	0.0180			287 (G. Road)	0.0216
		855	0.0720			286	0.1800
		856	0.0900				

[F. N. R-31015/65/2004-II]

HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 जनवरी, 2005

का. आ. 98.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मुन्द्रा (गुजरात) से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री शिवदत्त गौड़, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुन्द्रा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद परियोजना हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, 16 कृष्णा विहार, नारायण निवास के पास, गोपालपुरा बाईपास रोड, जयपुर-302018 (राजस्थान) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : कोटपूतली		ज़िला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1.	ठीकरिया	497/660(स.भूमि)	0	43	01
		499(स.चरागाह)	0	67	19
		633(स.चरागाह)	0	55	78
		624	0	00	84
		625	0	15	80
		627	0	25	28
		622	0	00	30
		628/662	0	19	73
		628	0	05	32
		617	0	01	85
		616	0	09	34
		608(स.नाली)	0	01	34
		601	0	00	20
		604	0	00	32
		605	0	15	42
		606	0	18	95
		600(स.नाली)	0	03	59
		580	0	24	39
2.	तुलसीपुरा	3683	0	07	04
		3676/3709(स.भूमि)	0	01	56
		3676	0	01	54
		3675	0	13	68
		3671	0	16	64
		3670	0	13	32
3.	टोखा बाहणाव	70	0	02	04
		67	0	16	67
		66	0	14	82
		59	0	12	40
		49	0	32	83
		58	0	07	21
		55	0	06	24
		50	0	00	20
		41(स.नाला)	0	01	68

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	देरहा बाहणान् (जारी...)	19	0	19	92
		18	0	13	14
		17	0	14	18
		16	0	24	02
		15	0	25	42
4.	बडनगर	3504	0	08	08
		3493(स.रास्ता)	0	02	25
		3492	0	03	87
		3491	0	14	10
		3489	0	10	89
		3488	0	15	27
		3484	0	13	49
		3465	0	16	86
		3457	0	12	22
		3456	0	02	92
		3455	0	04	75
		3416	0	02	91
		3419	0	04	97
		3417	0	00	80
		3418	0	21	97
		3403	0	17	48
		3400	0	06	74
		3399	0	02	73
		3395	0	16	80
		3373	0	00	89
		3377	0	03	33
		3376	0	22	99
		2124(स.रास्ता)	0	01	09
5.	भांकरी	1498(स.चरागाह)	0	10	11
		1497	0	17	12
		1499	0	14	38
		1496	0	02	85
		1507	0	09	72
		1506	0	13	20
		1505	0	10	68
		1517	0	08	44

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	भांकरी (जारी...)	1518	0	05	21
		1528(स.भूमि)	0	06	42
		2150	0	02	11
		2145	0	18	80
		2144	0	10	78
		2140	0	22	05
		2134	0	17	19
		2133	0	15	39
		2132	0	16	03
		1985	0	24	42
		1969	0	13	84
		1986	0	07	85
		1968	0	26	24
		1967	0	16	71
		1966	0	07	84
		1948	0	29	99
		1950	0	29	58
		1933(स.नाली)	0	03	79
		1806	0	04	98
		1807	0	18	36
		1797	0	12	49
		1796	0	00	20
		1796/2274	0	12	05
		1784	0	08	24
6.	मंडा	813	0	06	26
		812	0	02	48
		810	0	10	04
		809	0	00	89
		797	0	01	18
		796	0	09	81
		795	0	07	71
		794	0	05	43
		793	0	28	63
		792	0	00	37
		789	0	00	71
		790	0	01	08

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	मंडु (जारी...)	787	0	00	63
		788(स.रास्ता)	0	00	91
		774(स.रास्ता)	0	01	76
		705	0	06	40
		708	0	09	99
		709	0	00	32
		694	0	07	38
		710	0	12	17
		693	0	00	20
		716	0	01	44
		717	0	08	88
		692	0	00	20
		720	0	06	17
		721(स.रास्ता)	0	01	50
		722	0	11	47
		725	0	16	54
		657	0	08	55
		658	0	09	29
		650	0	15	74
		649	0	04	67
		619(स.नाला)	0	14	51
		616	0	15	70
		615	0	08	97
		612	0	05	01
		611	0	12	65
		603	0	00	39
		604	0	15	18
		1396	0	01	77
		1395	0	16	21
		1401	0	18	53
		1404	0	21	36
		1460	0	02	83
		1468	0	12	35
		1467	0	01	94
		1461	0	00	50
		1462	0	02	34

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	मंडा (जारी...)	1455	0	07	70
	(मंडा)	1463	0	01	88
		1454	0	12	62
		1493	0	13	85
		1494	0	16	83
		1496	0	00	20
		1495	0	22	95
		1500	0	09	25
		1501	0	09	29
		1499	0	00	20
		1502	0	18	37
7.	राजनीता	248	0	03	14
		249	0	10	05
		253	0	00	20
		252	0	13	59
		261	0	07	83
		262	0	02	83
		260	0	02	26
		259	0	00	20
		270	0	14	76
		271	0	00	25
		333	0	12	69
		332	0	08	55
		330	0	15	88
		329	0	09	61
		324	0	11	52
		323	0	09	28
		341	0	00	74
		536	0	01	93
		537	0	05	30
		538	0	05	56
		539	0	14	00
		549	0	15	35
		551	0	00	34
		550	0	01	66
		552	0	12	73

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	असरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	राजबोता (जारी...)	583	0	12	82
		584	0	00	30
		582	0	06	05
		595	0	00	30
		596	0	08	74
		597	0	08	28
		598(स.चरागाह)	0	23	73
		599	0	20	99
		600	0	03	38
		836(स.चरागाह)	1	61	41
		2(स.नदी)	0	27	02
8.	दादुका	251(स.नदी)	0	46	50
		251मिन 1 (एस.आर.पी.नदी)			
		322(एस.आर.पी.)	0	19	60
		322/1345	0	10	72
		323/1306	0	11	65
		323/1305	0	11	24
		323	0	01	59
		324(एस.आर.पी.रास्ता)	0	01	44
		427	0	11	14
		426	0	04	63
		425(एस.आर.पी.नाला)	0	13	54
		424(एस.आर.पी.)	0	10	12
		422	0	04	10
		464(एस.आर.पी.नाला)	0	17	35
		474	0	01	67
		475	0	12	05
		475/1334(एस.आर.पी.)	0	00	78
		382(स.रास्ता)	0	00	48
		482	0	06	79
		483	0	01	41
		484	0	04	28
		486	0	02	35
		502	0	05	86
		501	0	00	20
		508/1324	0	07	84

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	दादुका (जारी...)	503	0	00	20
		504	0	07	90
		507	0	00	58
		505	0	05	34
		506	0	17	96
		592(एस.आर.पी.नाला)	0	42	50
		590	0	11	56
		585	0	02	21
		589	0	07	29
		588	0	03	53
		660	0	00	20
		661	0	07	48
		662	0	06	34
		663	0	13	54
		672(स.रास्ता)	0	08	34
		834	0	08	91
		833	0	09	19
		704	0	19	96
		705	0	06	41
		703	0	08	91
		706	0	09	63
		709	0	17	10
		732	0	19	89
		731	0	09	26
		730	0	11	54
		737	0	01	41
		729	0	07	00
		728	0	03	47
		738	0	13	50
		727	0	11	27
		726	0	08	04
		718	0	03	01
		723	0	13	08
		724	0	00	20
		725	0	14	26
9.	बसई	1322	0	27	97

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	बसई (जारी...)	1319	0	31	07
		1318	0	09	90
		1316	0	13	10
		1315	0	11	16
		1237	0	00	20
		1314	0	10	14
		1238	0	00	20
		1301	0	15	52
		1300	0	01	89
		1299	0	13	10
		1291	0	27	48
		1290	0	12	79
		1287	0	00	20
		1289	0	00	20
		1288	0	12	60
		1273	0	16	52
		1267	0	09	88
		1266	0	06	75
		1262	0	18	05
		1261	0	00	20
		1054(स.रास्ता)	0	01	12
		1033	0	00	78
		1032	0	18	10
		1030	0	00	39
		1031	0	00	20
		1026	0	06	64
		1023	0	05	07
		1022	0	04	80
		987	0	01	50
		988	0	16	67
		1020	0	00	25
		989	0	02	26
		990	0	16	63
		979	0	16	62
		978	0	00	20
		977	0	08	58

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	दसई (जारी...)	919	0	05	95
		920	0	02	91
		916	0	00	20
		921	0	06	55
		915	0	00	72
		914	0	04	94
		913	0	09	45
		864	0	01	39
		865	0	21	30
		867	0	01	13
		876	0	26	49
		900	0	05	79
		877	0	01	11
		883	0	16	84
		886	0	26	98
		885	0	00	20
		889	0	25	09
		890	0	00	20
10.	नौगल पण्डितपुरा	83	0	20	88
		84	0	00	20
		82	0	23	76
		81	0	00	54
		91	0	09	27
		92	0	16	56
		94	0	06	12
		93	0	17	46
		97	0	04	60
		98	0	15	74
		103	0	00	20
		102	0	13	06
		101	0	05	03
		118	0	09	81
		119	0	05	04
		121	0	21	96
		138	0	09	99

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
4	5	6			
10.	नागिल पण्डितपुरा (जारी...)	139	0	11	52
		140	0	06	47
		263	0	13	42
		141	0	00	20
		149	0	04	38
		261	0	15	69
		240	0	09	54
		239	0	32	40
		190	0	21	69
		191	0	12	81
		198	0	08	45
		197	0	26	37
		196	0	05	38
		202	0	10	55
11.	बुचाहेडा	2135	0	02	71
		2138	0	19	53
		2137	0	24	21
		2144	0	00	40
		2145	0	13	74
		2146	0	01	89
		2149	0	16	76
		2150	0	10	98
		2151	0	00	20
		2024	0	04	84
		2023	0	41	37
		2017	0	05	67
		2016	0	18	46
		2010	0	00	25
		1986(स.रास्ता)	0	01	62
		1963	0	10	99
		1964	0	12	47
		1966	0	13	40
		1972	0	10	64
		1969	0	02	76

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	बूचाहेडा (जारी...)	1971	0	15	95
		1978	0	16	93
		1529(स.रास्ता)	0	01	45
		1914	0	26	54
		1532	0	09	32
		1532/3376	0	05	71
		1531	0	00	50
		1533(स.रास्ता)	0	01	62
		1536	0	25	13
		1537	0	00	45
		1564	0	15	38
		1563	0	07	79
		1562	0	17	46
		1560	0	00	40
		1561	0	11	62
		1559	0	00	20
		1557	0	11	54
		1558	0	00	40
		1556	0	11	68
		1594(स.रास्ता)	0	01	36
		1639	0	00	78
		1643	0	12	46
		1642	0	12	62
		1641	0	25	28
		1625	0	34	53
		1656	0	01	75
		1658	0	00	49
12.	बालावास	160	0	35	60
		158	0	00	30
		157	0	01	18
		161	0	11	03
		162	0	25	05
		163	0	23	81
		148(स.रास्ता)	0	00	95

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	बालावास (जारी...)	98	0	16	93
		96	0	16	52
		95	0	11	25
		94	0	11	39
		86(स.रास्ता)	0	02	00
		68	0	07	26
		69	0	08	95
13.	बडवास	1358	0	03	53
		1359	0	06	63
		1360	0	09	00
		1361	0	02	52
		1355	0	14	36
		1160/1484	0	04	06
		1160	0	01	91
		1172	0	04	24
		1173	0	00	64
		1171	0	15	03
		1164	0	00	20
		1168	0	00	25
		1167	0	16	16
		1166	0	04	97
		1165	0	09	79
		897(पी.डब्ल्यू.डी.सड़क)	0	04	25
		994	0	26	54
		992	0	23	94
		991	0	22	32
		990	0	01	08
		813(स.रास्ता)	0	00	64
		812	0	07	22
		796(स.रास्ता)	0	01	29
		711	0	03	04
		710	0	20	57
		714	0	14	97
		715	0	00	20

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	बहाबास (जारी...)	716	0	03	34
		754	0	03	09
		719	0	10	14
		721	0	12	25
		722	0	08	66
		747	0	08	07
		749	0	07	10
		746	0	07	23
		745	0	17	70
		744	0	15	74
		736	0	27	41
		737(स.रास्ता)	0	00	88
		113	0	01	69
		110	0	07	56
		111	0	08	72
		112	0	01	21
		146मिन }	0	12	60
		146/1 }			
		147	0	01	36
		145	0	11	75
		155	0	01	56
		156	0	15	24
		161	0	14	60
		190	0	13	37
		189	0	01	90
		188	0	11	41
		192	0	12	94
		199	0	16	11
		195	0	00	20
		198	0	08	72
		197	0	11	63
14.	बासडी	1712	0	26	56
		1708(स.रास्ता)	0	00	79
		1721	0	47	64

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	बासडी (जारी...)	1723(स.रास्ता)	0	01	13
		1725	0	41	93
		1642(स.रास्ता)	0	01	47
		1640	0	04	47
15.	खेडकी वीरभान्	630	0	17	76
		631	0	13	50
		632	0	00	38
16.	मोलाहेडा	830	0	08	91
		831	0	06	40
		832	0	09	62
		836	0	11	95
		821	0	22	30
		839	0	00	20
		820	0	02	00
		860(स.भूमि)	0	01	62
		670	0	01	97
		819	0	03	19
		671	0	09	29
		672	0	07	96
		673	0	09	84
		808/1017	0	05	81
		806	0	03	16
		805	0	05	69
		760	0	07	84
		761	0	08	91
		762	0	16	43
		767/1026	0	01	00
		767	0	19	46
		775 (स.आहेड)	0	37	48
		772(स.भूमि)	0	31	18
17.	शेखपुर	465	0	02	31
		466	0	12	32
		467	0	07	43
		468	0	01	48

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	शेखुपुर (जारी...)	471	0	16	09
		470	0	13	52
		472	0	00	20
		482	0	01	42
		766	0	16	93
		765	0	02	95
		764	0	05	13
		763	0	16	71
		762	0	11	07
		615	0	21	33
		613	0	00	20
		614	0	05	35
		622	0	06	13
		623	0	02	29
		628	0	06	27
		627	0	00	20
		634	0	13	72
		633	0	03	97
		632	0	05	37
		631	0	01	30
		646	0	08	64
		645	0	05	14
		649	0	07	88
		656(स.रास्ता)	0	01	42
		661	0	01	16
		660(स.नदी)	0	05	03
		662	0	03	43
		663	0	10	29
		664(स.नदी)	0	03	89
		665	0	04	03
		666	0	06	80
		669	0	01	63
		670	0	09	22
18.	बीजाहेडा	698	0	09	27

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	बीजाहेडा (जारी...)	697	0	08	35
		700(स.रास्ता)	0	00	36
		701	0	00	20
		696	0	00	20
		694(स.रास्ता)	0	00	63
		692	0	07	92
		685	0	00	20
		684	0	09	45
		680	0	00	20
		681	0	10	69
		675	0	00	20
		674	0	09	61
		672	0	00	20
		673	0	09	79
		658	0	12	69
		660	0	07	47
		656	0	08	01
		649	0	05	13
		650	0	07	20
		647	0	12	87
		646	0	10	08
		639	0	09	36
		640	0	00	20
		637	0	00	20
		638	0	08	35
		629	0	10	77
		626	0	00	44
		628	0	15	67
		620	0	01	69
		621	0	07	11
		619	0	03	42
		607	0	00	58
		606	0	07	85
		602	0	00	79

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	बीजाहेडा (जारी...)	603	0	08	17
		591	0	17	74
		593	0	01	92
		585	0	10	64
		583	0	04	93
		584	0	03	95
		569	0	05	92
		568	0	02	69
		567	0	08	61
		201(स.रास्ता)	0	01	85
		196	0	01	96
		197	0	04	30
		195	0	03	05
		193	0	18	20
		152	0	14	71
		160	0	01	17
		157	0	06	88
		156	0	03	95
		158	0	02	42
		155	0	02	50
		143	0	07	37
		142	0	11	75
		141	0	00	20
		122	0	01	62
		121	0	03	66
		124	0	05	06
		125	0	07	23
		120	0	03	58
		126	0	09	21
		110	0	02	77
		97(स.रास्ता)	0	01	20
		81	0	09	48
		83	0	16	58
		86	0	15	21

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	बीजाहेडा (जारी...)	75	0	12	68
		76	0	00	38
		69	0	00	20
		67	0	18	74
		35	0	08	13
		36	0	07	80
		38	0	13	20
		39	0	14	87
19.	पनियाला	1311	0	13	88
		1323	0	13	64
		1329	0	13	36
		1330	0	15	34
		1331	0	00	40
		1339	0	17	64
		1334	0	01	31
		1338	0	03	60
		1347	0	03	88
		1348	0	00	22
		1501	0	07	52
		1500	0	12	73
		1499	0	15	48
		1498	0	15	52
		1496	0	09	03
		1495	0	06	69
		1494	0	12	64
		1493	0	05	09
		1491	0	01	23
		1492	0	15	35
		1643	0	17	76
		1647	0	16	04
		1648	0	14	45
		1659	0	10	76
		1657	0	01	03
		1656	0	10	27

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	असरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
19. पनियाला (जारी...)		1664	0	10	86
		1665	0	16	57
		1666	0	00	70
		1668(स.रास्ता)	0	00	76
		1673	0	12	04
		2158	0	00	79
		2157	0	02	58
		2156	0	05	59
		1674	0	00	20
		2155	0	11	65
		2154	0	03	29
		2128	0	06	25
		2130	0	03	89
		2131	0	03	62
		2132	0	08	03
		2133	0	03	82
		2134	0	04	94
		2074	0	02	97
		2075	0	03	07
		2076	0	06	70
		2089	0	12	52
		2088	0	00	20
		2081	0	06	38
		2087	0	08	57
		2086	0	06	67
		2083	0	06	55
		2025	0	01	73
		2024	0	14	76
		2023	0	02	74
20. मोरदा		1044	0	12	05
		1045	0	09	27
		1042	0	00	35
		1069	0	31	87
		1073	0	11	87

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
20. मोरदा (जारी...)		1074	0	05	72
		1065	0	10	49
		1063	0	22	63
		1101	0	33	36
		1109	0	11	49
		1110	0	00	20
		1108	0	00	20
		1107	0	01	83
		1106	0	07	23
		1105	0	07	02
		1111(स.भूमि)	0	06	18
		1112	0	04	32
		1113	0	01	57
		1116(स.रास्ता)	0	02	21
		1125	0	05	86
		1117	0	08	00
		1118	0	11	78
		1124	0	00	50
		1123	0	07	93
		1122	0	04	15
		1164	0	01	64
		1165	0	24	49
		1159	0	09	56
		1158	0	17	49
		1156	0	20	79
		1155	0	13	69
		1140(स.रास्ता)	0	02	43
		883	0	03	89
		881	0	02	96
		882	0	09	85
		872	0	03	11
		871	0	07	60
		873	0	02	80
		869	0	13	87

तहसील : कोटपूतली		जिला : जयपुर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	मोरदा (जारी...)	856	0	14	47
		860	0	09	01
		861	0	09	19
		853	0	00	20

[फा. सं. आर-31015/64/2004-ओ.आर-II]

हरेश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th January, 2005

S. O. 98.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Mundra to Delhi, a pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri. Shivdutt Gaur, Competent Authority, Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline Project, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, 16 Krishana Vihar, Near Narayan Niwas, Gopalpura Bye-pass Road, Jaipur. — 302018 (Rajasthan).

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. THIKRIYA		497/660(G/L)	0	43	01
		499(G/L Pasture)	0	67	19
		633(G/L Pasture)	0	55	78
		624	0	00	84
		625	0	15	80
		627	0	25	28
		622	0	00	30
		628/662	0	19	73
		628	0	05	32
		617	0	01	85
		616	0	09	34
		608(G/L Nali)	0	01	34
		601	0	00	20
		604	0	00	32
		605	0	15	42
		606	0	18	95
		600(G/L Nali)	0	03	59
		580	0	24	39
2. TULSIPURA		3683	0	07	04
		3676/3709(G/L)	0	01	56
		3676	0	01	54
		3675	0	13	68
		3671	0	16	64
3. TORDABRAHMNAN		3670	0	13	32
		70	0	02	04
		67	0	16	67
		66	0	14	82
		59	0	12	40
		49	0	32	83
		58	0	07	21
		55	0	06	24
		50	0	00	20
		41(G/L Nala)	0	01	68

Tens. PUTL		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	TORDABRAHMNAN (Contd...)	19	0	19	92
		18	0	13	14
		17	0	14	18
		16	0	24	02
		15	0	25	42
4.	BADNAGAR	3504	0	08	08
		3493(G/L Cart Track)	0	02	25
		3492	0	03	87
		3491	0	14	10
		3489	0	10	89
		3488	0	15	27
		3484	0	13	49
		3465	0	16	86
		3457	0	12	22
		3456	0	02	92
		3455	0	04	75
		3418	0	02	91
		3419	0	04	97
		3417	0	00	80
		3418	0	21	97
		3403	0	17	48
		3400	0	06	74
		3399	0	02	73
		3395	0	16	80
		3373	0	00	89
		3377	0	03	33
		3376	0	22	99
		2124(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	09
5.	BHANKRI	1498(G/L Pasture)	0	10	11
		1497	0	17	12
		1499	0	14	38
		1496	0	02	85
		1507	0	09	72
		1506	0	13	20
		1505	0	10	68
		1517	0	08	44

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
5. BHANKRI (Contd...)		1518	0	05	21
		1528(G/L)	0	06	42
		2150	0	02	11
		2145	0	18	80
		2144	0	10	78
		2140	0	22	05
		2134	0	17	19
		2133	0	15	39
		2132	0	16	03
		1985	0	24	42
		1969	0	13	84
		1986	0	07	85
		1968	0	26	24
		1967	0	16	71
		1966	0	07	84
		1948	0	29	99
		1950	0	29	58
		1933(G/L Nali)	0	03	79
		1806	0	04	98
		1807	0	18	36
		1797	0	12	49
		1796	0	00	20
		1796/2274	0	12	05
		1784	0	08	24
6. MANDA		813	0	06	26
		812	0	02	48
		810	0	10	04
		809	0	00	89
		797	0	01	18
		796	0	09	81
		795	0	07	71
		794	0	05	43
		793	0	28	63
		792	0	00	37
		789	0	00	71
		790	0	01	08

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	MANDA (Contd...)	787	0	00	63
		788(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	91
		774 (G/L Cart Track)	0	01	76
		705	0	06	40
		708	0	09	99
		709	0	00	32
		694	0	07	38
		710	0	12	17
		693	0	00	20
		716	0	01	44
		717	0	08	88
		692	0	00	20
		720	0	06	17
		721 (G/L Cart Track)	0	01	50
		722	0	11	47
		725	0	16	54
		657	0	08	55
		658	0	09	29
		650	0	15	74
		649	0	04	67
		619 (G/L Nala)	0	14	51
		616	0	15	70
		615	0	08	97
		612	0	05	01
		611	0	12	65
		603	0	00	39
		604	0	15	18
		1396	0	01	77
		1395	0	16	21
		1401	0	18	53
		1404	0	21	36
		1460	0	02	83
		1468	0	12	35
		1467	0	01	94
		1461	0	00	50
		1462	0	02	34

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
6. MANDA (Contd...)		1455	0	07	70	
		1463	0	01	88	
		1454	0	12	62	
		1493	0	13	85	
		1494	0	16	83	
		1496	0	00	20	
		1495	0	22	95	
		1500	0	09	25	
		1501	0	09	29	
		1499	0	00	20	
		1502	0	18	37	
	7. RAJNOTA		248	0	03	14
			249	0	10	05
			253	0	00	20
		252	0	13	59	
		261	0	07	83	
		262	0	02	83	
		260	0	02	26	
		259	0	00	20	
		270	0	14	76	
		271	0	00	25	
		333	0	12	69	
		332	0	08	55	
		330	0	15	88	
		329	0	09	61	
		324	0	11	52	
		323	0	09	28	
		341	0	00	74	
		536	0	01	93	
		537	0	05	30	
		538	0	05	56	
		539	0	14	00	
		549	0	15	35	
		551	0	00	34	
		550	0	01	66	
	552	0	12	73		

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
7.	RAJNOTA (Contd...)	583	0	12	82	
		584	0	00	30	
		582	0	06	05	
		595	0	00	30	
		596	0	08	74	
		597	0	08	28	
		598(G/L Pasture)	0	23	73	
		599	0	20	99	
		600	0	03	38	
		836(G/L Pasture)	1	61	41	
		2 G/L River)	0	27	02	
		251(G/L River)	}	0	46	50
		251Min1(SRP River)				
		322(SRP)	0	19	60	
		322/1345	0	10	72	
		323/1306	0	11	65	
		323/1305	0	11	24	
323	0	01	59			
324(SRP Cart Track)	0	01	44			
427	0	11	14			
426	0	04	63			
425(SRP Nala)	0	13	54			
424(SRP)	0	10	12			
422	0	04	10			
464(SRP Nala)	0	17	35			
474	0	01	67			
475	0	12	05			
475/1334(SRP)	0	00	78			
382 (G/L Cart Track)	0	00	48			
482	0	06	79			
483	0	01	41			
484	0	04	28			
486	0	02	35			
502	0	05	86			
501	0	00	20			
508/1324	0	07	84			

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	DADUKA (Contd...)	503	0	00	20
		504	0	07	90
		507	0	00	58
		505	0	05	34
		506	0	17	96
		592(SRP Nala)	0	42	50
		590	0	11	56
		585	0	02	21
		589	0	07	29
		588	0	03	53
		660	0	00	20
		661	0	07	48
		662	0	06	34
		663	0	13	54
		672(G/L Cart Track)	0	08	34
		834	0	08	91
		833	0	09	19
		704	0	19	96
		705	0	06	41
		703	0	08	91
		706	0	09	63
		709	0	17	10
		732	0	19	89
		731	0	09	26
		730	0	11	54
		737	0	01	41
		729	0	07	00
		728	0	03	47
		738	0	13	50
		727	0	11	27
		726	0	08	04
		718	0	03	01
		723	0	13	08
		724	0	00	20
		725	0	14	26
		9.	BASAI	1322	0

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	BASAI (Contd...)	1319	0	31	07
		1318	0	09	90
		1316	0	13	10
		1315	0	11	16
		1237	0	00	20
		1314	0	10	14
		1238	0	00	20
		1301	0	15	52
		1300	0	01	89
		1299	0	13	10
		1291	0	27	48
		1290	0	12	79
		1287	0	00	20
		1289	0	00	20
		1288	0	12	60
		1273	0	16	52
		1267	0	09	88
		1266	0	06	75
		1262	0	18	05
		1261	0	00	20
		1054 (G/L Cart Track)	0	01	12
		1033	0	00	78
		1032	0	18	10
		1030	0	00	39
		1031	0	00	20
		1026	0	06	64
		1023	0	05	07
		1022	0	04	80
		987	0	01	50
		988	0	16	67
		1020	0	00	25
		989	0	02	26
		990	0	16	63
		979	0	16	62
		978	0	00	20
		977	0	08	58

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	BASAI (Contd...)	919	0	05	95
		920	0	02	91
		916	0	00	20
		921	0	06	55
		915	0	00	72
		914	0	04	94
		913	0	09	45
		864	0	01	39
		865	0	21	30
		867	0	01	13
		876	0	26	49
		900	0	05	79
		877	0	01	11
		883	0	16	84
		886	0	26	98
		885	0	00	20
		889	0	25	09
		890	0	00	20
10.	NAGAL PANDITPURA	83	0	20	88
		84	0	00	20
		82	0	23	76
		81	0	00	54
		91	0	09	27
		92	0	16	56
		94	0	06	12
		93	0	17	46
		97	0	04	60
		98	0	15	74
		103	0	00	20
		102	0	13	06
		101	0	05	03
		118	0	09	81
		119	0	05	04
		121	0	21	96
		138	0	09	99

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Héctare	Are	Sq.mtr	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
10. NAGAL PANDITPURA (Contd...)		139	0	11	52	
		140	0	06	47	
		263	0	13	42	
		141	0	00	20	
		149	0	04	38	
		261	0	15	69	
		240	0	09	54	
		239	0	32	40	
		190	0	21	69	
		191	0	12	81	
		198	0	08	45	
		197	0	26	37	
		196	0	05	38	
		202	0	10	55	
	11. BUCHAHEDA		2135	0	02	71
			2138	0	19	53
			2137	0	24	21
		2144	0	00	40	
		2145	0	13	74	
		2146	0	01	89	
		2149	0	16	76	
		2150	0	10	98	
		2151	0	00	20	
		2024	0	04	84	
		2023	0	41	37	
		2017	0	05	67	
		2016	0	18	46	
		2010	0	00	25	
		1986 (G/L Cart Track)	0	01	62	
		1963	0	10	99	
		1964	0	12	47	
	1966	0	13	40		
	1972	0	10	64		
	1969	0	02	76		

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
11. BUCHAHEDA (Contd...)					
		1971	0	15	95
		1978	0	16	93
		1529 (G/L Cart Track)	0	01	45
		1914	0	26	54
		1532	0	09	32
		1532/3376	0	05	71
		1531	0	00	50
		1533(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	62
		1536	0	25	13
		1537	0	00	45
		1564	0	15	38
		1563	0	07	79
		1562	0	17	46
		1560	0	00	40
		1561	0	11	62
		1559	0	00	20
		1557	0	11	54
		1558	0	00	40
		1556	0	11	68
		1594 (G/L Cart Track)	0	01	36
		1639	0	00	78
		1643	0	12	46
		1642	0	12	62
		1641	0	25	28
		1625	0	34	53
		1656	0	01	75
		1658	0	00	49
12. BALAWAS					
		160	0	35	60
		158	0	00	30
		157	0	01	18
		161	0	11	03
		162	0	25	05
		163	0	23	81
		148(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	95

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	BALAWAS (Contd...)	98	0	16	93
		96	0	16	52
		95	0	11	25
		94	0	11	39
		86 (G/L Cart Track)	0	02	00
		68	0	07	26
		69	0	08	95
		1358	0	03	53
		1359	0	06	63
		1360	0	09	00
13.	BADA WAS	1361	0	02	52
		1355	0	14	36
		1160/1484	0	04	06
		1160	0	01	91
		1172	0	04	24
		1173	0	00	64
		1171	0	15	03
		1164	0	00	20
		1168	0	00	25
		1167	0	16	16
		1166	0	04	97
		1165	0	09	79
		897 (PWD Road)	0	04	25
		994	0	26	54
		992	0	23	94
		991	0	22	32
		990	0	01	08
		813(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	64
		812	0	07	22
		796 (G/L Cart Track)	0	01	29
		711	0	03	04
		710	0	20	57
		714	0	14	97
		715	0	00	20

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
13. BADA WAS (Contd...)		716	0	03	34	
		754	0	03	09	
		719	0	10	14	
		721	0	12	25	
		722	0	08	66	
		747	0	08	07	
		749	0	07	10	
		746	0	07	23	
		745	0	17	70	
		744	0	15	74	
		736	0	27	41	
		737 (G/L Cart Track)	0	00	88	
		113	0	01	69	
		110	0	07	56	
		111	0	08	72	
		112	0	01	21	
		146Min } 146/1 }	0	12	60	
		147	0	01	36	
		145	0	11	75	
		155	0	01	56	
		156	0	15	24	
		161	0	14	60	
		190	0	13	37	
		189	0	01	90	
		188	0	11	41	
		192	0	12	94	
		199	0	16	11	
		195	0	00	20	
		198	0	08	72	
		197	0	11	63	
	14. BASADI		1712	0	26	56
			1708(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	79
			1721	0	47	64

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
14. BASADI (Contd...)		1723(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	13
		1725	0	41	93
		1642 (G/L Cart Track)	0	01	47
		1640	0	04	47
15. KHEDKI VIRBHAN		630	0	17	76
		631	0	13	50
		632	0	00	38
16. MOLAHEDA		830	0	08	91
		831	0	06	40
		832	0	09	62
		836	0	11	95
		821	0	22	30
		839	0	00	20
		820	0	02	00
		860(G/L)	0	01	62
		670	0	01	97
		819	0	03	19
		671	0	09	29
		672	0	07	96
		673	0	09	84
		808/1017	0	05	81
		806	0	03	16
		805	0	05	69
		760	0	07	84
		761	0	08	91
		762	0	16	43
		767/1026	0	01	00
		767	0	19	46
	775(G/L Ahed)	0	37	48	
	772(G/L)	0	31	18	
17. SHEKHUPUR		465	0	02	31
		466	0	12	32
		467	0	07	43
		468	0	01	48

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN				
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area				
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
17.	SHEKHUPUR (Contd...)	471	0	16	09		
		470	0	13	52		
		472	0	00	20		
		482	0	01	42		
		768	0	16	93		
		765	0	02	95		
		764	0	05	13		
		763	0	16	71		
		762	0	11	07		
		615	0	21	33		
		613	0	00	20		
		614	0	05	35		
		622	0	06	13		
		623	0	02	29		
		628	0	06	27		
		627	0	00	20		
		634	0	13	72		
		633	0	03	97		
		632	0	05	37		
		631	0	01	30		
		646	0	08	64		
		645	0	05	14		
		649	0	07	88		
		656 (G/L Cart Track)	0	01	42		
		661	0	01	16		
		660(G/L River)	0	05	03		
		662	0	03	43		
		663	0	10	29		
		664(G/L River)	0	03	89		
		665	0	04	03		
		666	0	06	80		
		669	0	01	63		
		670	0	09	22		
		18.	BINJAHEDA	698	0	09	27

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
18. BINJAHEDA (Contd...)		697	0	08	35
		700(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	36
		701	0	00	20
		696	0	00	20
		694(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	63
		692	0	07	92
		685	0	00	20
		684	0	09	45
		680	0	00	20
		681	0	10	69
		675	0	00	20
		674	0	09	61
		672	0	00	20
		673	0	09	79
		658	0	12	69
		660	0	07	47
		656	0	08	01
		649	0	05	13
		650	0	07	20
		647	0	12	87
		646	0	10	08
		639	0	09	36
		640	0	00	20
		637	0	00	20
		638	0	08	35
		629	0	10	77
		626	0	00	44
		628	0	15	67
		620	0	01	69
		621	0	07	11
		619	0	03	42
		607	0	00	58
		606	0	07	85
		602	0	00	79

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
18. BINJAHEDA (Contd...)		603	0	08	17
		591	0	17	74
		593	0	01	92
		585	0	10	64
		583	0	04	93
		584	0	03	95
		569	0	05	92
		568	0	02	69
		567	0	08	61
		201(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	85
		196	0	01	96
		197	0	04	30
		195	0	03	05
		193	0	18	20
		152	0	14	71
		160	0	01	17
		157	0	06	88
		156	0	03	95
		158	0	02	42
		155	0	02	50
		143	0	07	37
		142	0	11	75
		141	0	00	20
		122	0	01	62
		121	0	03	66
		124	0	05	06
		125	0	07	23
		120	0	03	58
		126	0	09	21
		110	0	02	77
		97 (G/L Cart Track)	0	01	20
		81	0	09	48
		83	0	16	58
		86	0	15	21

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
18. BINJAHEDA (Contd...)		75	0	12	68
		76	0	00	38
		69	0	00	20
		67	0	18	74
		35	0	08	13
		36	0	07	80
		38	0	13	20
		39	0	14	87
19. PANIYALA		1311	0	13	88
		1323	0	13	64
		1329	0	13	36
		1330	0	15	34
		1331	0	00	40
		1339	0	17	64
		1334	0	01	31
		1338	0	03	60
		1347	0	03	88
		1348	0	00	22
		1501	0	07	52
		1500	0	12	73
		1499	0	15	48
		1498	0	15	52
		1496	0	09	03
		1495	0	06	69
		1494	0	12	64
		1493	0	05	09
		1491	0	01	23
		1492	0	15	35
		1643	0	17	76
		1647	0	16	04
		1648	0	14	45
		1659	0	10	76
		1657	0	01	03
	1656	0	10	27	

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
19. PANIYALA (Contd...)		1664	0	10	86
		1665	0	16	57
		1666	0	00	70
		1668(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	76
		1673	0	12	04
		2158	0	00	79
		2157	0	02	58
		2156	0	05	59
		1674	0	00	20
		2155	0	11	65
		2154	0	03	29
		2128	0	06	25
		2130	0	03	89
		2131	0	03	62
		2132	0	08	03
		2133	0	03	82
		2134	0	04	94
		2074	0	02	97
		2075	0	03	07
		2076	0	06	70
		2089	0	12	52
		2088	0	00	20
		2081	0	06	38
		2087	0	08	57
		2086	0	06	67
		2083	0	06	55
		2025	0	01	73
		2024	0	14	76
		2023	0	02	74
20. MORDA		1044	0	12	05
		1045	0	09	27
		1042	0	00	35
		1069	0	31	87
		1073	0	11	87

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
20. MORDA (Contd...)		1074	0	05	72
		1065	0	10	49
		1063	0	22	63
		1101	0	33	36
		1109	0	11	49
		1110	0	00	20
		1108	0	00	20
		1107	0	01	83
		1106	0	07	23
		1105	0	07	02
		1111(G/L)	0	06	18
		1112	0	04	32
		1113	0	01	57
		1116 (G/L Cart track)	0	02	21
		1125	0	05	86
		1117	0	08	00
		1118	0	11	78
		1124	0	00	50
		1123	0	07	93
		1122	0	04	15
		1164	0	01	64
		1165	0	24	49
		1159	0	09	56
		1158	0	17	49
		1156	0	20	79
		1155	0	13	69
		1140 (G/L Cart track)	0	02	43
		883	0	03	89
		881	0	02	96
		882	0	09	85
		872	0	03	11
		871	0	07	60
		873	0	02	80
		869	0	13	87

Tehsil : KOTPUTLI		District : JAIPUR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	MORDA (Contd...)	856	0	14	47
		860	0	09	01
		861	0	09	19
		853	0	00	20

[No. R-31015/64/2004-O.R.-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2005

का. आ. 99.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मुन्द्रा से दिल्ली तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में जो इस से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री शिवदत्त गौड़, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुन्द्रा-दिल्ली पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद पाइपलाइन परियोजना, हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, 16, कृष्णा विहार, नारायण निवास के पास, गोपालपुरा बाईपास रोड, जयपुर - 302018 (राजस्थान) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : बहरोइ		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
1	2	3	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	जैनपुरबास	2183	0	25	20
		2182	0	10	08
		2181	0	10	80
		2123	0	06	82
		2122	0	04	34
		2121	0	08	76
		2126	0	04	56
		2120	0	08	46
		2119	0	04	86
		2096(स.रास्ता)	0	01	58
		2038	0	20	16
		2037	0	00	58
		2044	0	14	54
		2048	0	05	30
		2047	0	06	87
		2050	0	03	67
		2052	0	04	60
		2051	0	05	84
		2055	0	09	70
		1915	0	04	68
		1914	0	05	70
		1913	0	02	50
2.	पहाडी	603	0	16	70
		602	0	09	86
		601	0	12	05
		600	0	17	86
		619	0	00	20
		620	0	01	07
		623	0	01	90
		624	0	10	65
		628	0	03	40
		627	0	05	74
		630	0	07	92
		631	0	20	81

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलावर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	पहली (जारी...)	569(स.रास्ता)	0	01	62
		515	0	05	67
		512	0	00	70
		514	0	06	37
		513	0	16	49
		499	0	26	57
		510	0	00	94
		500	0	06	89
		509	0	02	11
		502	0	06	04
		501	0	03	46
		483	0	07	42
		481	0	07	34
		410	0	03	58
		409	0	00	20
		408	0	09	38
		407	0	06	62
		406	0	05	40
		387	0	03	65
		388	0	06	62
		365	0	09	22
		363	0	10	15
		364	0	00	47
		282	0	08	84
		281	0	00	34
		275	0	23	42
		271	0	00	22
		272	0	10	58
		267	0	09	58
		199	0	06	15
		198	0	01	60
		200	0	02	61
		201	0	00	32
		197	0	06	78
		195	0	15	46
		194	0	01	10
		155	0	24	84

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
2. पहाडी (जारी...)		928	0	04	68
		930	0	01	03
		929	0	13	73
		943	0	00	20
		941	0	05	67
		942	0	00	92
		940	0	06	01
		934	0	14	75
		936	0	00	32
		935	0	06	24
		81	0	00	80
		79	0	08	00
		77	0	00	28
		78	0	06	34
		39	0	05	04
		46	0	06	65
		40	0	00	66
		41	0	00	20
		42	0	00	20
		43	0	00	20
		45	0	02	52
		44(स.रास्ता)	0	01	37
		462(स.रास्ता)	0	01	89
		461(स.रास्ता)	0	02	79
		460	0	01	10
		459	0	02	86
		458	0	06	48
		467	0	02	83
		468	0	07	29
		469	0	00	20
3. मौसमपुर		471	0	01	44
		473	0	12	60
		474	0	03	24
		531	0	03	24
		523	0	07	56
		524	0	00	20

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	मौसमपुर (जारी...)	522	0	06	84
		518	0	04	68
		517	0	05	49
		515	0	03	78
		514	0	03	96
		508	0	08	19
		509	0	07	92
		511 (स.रास्ता)	0	01	08
		308 (स.रास्ता)	0	04	32
		1379	0	04	10
		1378	0	00	20
		1412	0	00	36
		1429	0	01	88
		1428	0	00	36
		1432	0	11	96
		1431	0	01	48
		1430	0	05	85
		1449	0	01	92
		1448	0	03	12
		1447	0	00	54
		1433 (स.भूमि)	0	00	65
		1434 (स.भूमि)	0	00	42
		1375 (स.नदी)	0	24	12
4.	मोहम्मदपुर	961	0	14	40
		960	0	11	61
		959	0	14	01
		959/3179 (स.चरागाह)	0	02	84
		924	0	00	81
		925	0	05	92
		925/3106	0	02	55
		958 (स.चरागाह)	0	01	33
		956	0	00	22
		926	0	04	23
		955	0	00	20
		928	0	00	20
		927	0	00	20

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	मोहम्मदपुर (जारी...)	952	0	02	74
		953	0	04	91
		1037	0	08	64
		1038	0	10	44
		1083	0	11	34
		1082	0	07	56
		1079	0	07	23
		1077	0	05	73
		1076	0	04	50
		1064	0	07	56
		1295	0	01	89
		1063	0	09	63
		1362	0	13	23
		1363(स.रास्ता)	0	04	72
		1360	0	03	00
		1387	0	01	19
		1386	0	06	12
		1385	0	09	90
		1384	0	07	50
		1407	0	03	12
		1381	0	16	72
		1360(स.भूमि)	0	00	27
		1411	0	00	31
5.	सरविलन्दपुरा	1885(स.चरागाह)	0	30	10
		1878	0	00	76
		1878/1978	0	24	67
		1884	0	02	52
		1883	0	00	99
		1882	0	00	20
		1880	0	00	20
		1881	0	06	84
		1026	0	16	29
		1027	0	00	72
		1025	0	08	04
		1024	0	12	48
		998	0	11	88

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	सरविलन्दपुरा (जारी...)	997	0	10	08
		996	0	10	37
		971	0	25	56
		970	0	15	34
		961	0	17	90
6.	मुजरवास	211	0	06	03
		212	0	10	96
		213	0	00	20
		215	0	00	54
		214/663	0	09	22
		214	0	00	94
		221	0	11	02
		222	0	00	50
		223	0	07	47
		224	0	12	24
		225	0	14	31
		226	0	13	42
		227	0	00	89
		147(स.यस्ता)	0	01	26
		126	0	20	14
		125	0	00	20
		128	0	15	21
		122	0	14	94
		117	0	11	54
		116	0	12	78
7.	शहजादपुर नांगलिया	531	0	00	20
		530	0	00	40
		529	0	00	40
		528	0	05	75
		519	0	10	80
		518	0	10	33
		515	0	00	47
		516	0	01	04
		517	0	08	62
		501	0	09	81
		500	0	10	08

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	शहजादपुर नांगलिया (जारी...)	504	0	02	60
		499	0	00	20
		493	0	06	94
		485	0	00	20
		492	0	10	80
		486	0	07	31
		468	0	06	88
		460/690	0	01	44
		460	0	16	56
		447	0	07	94
		448	0	00	88
		450	0	07	92
		419	0	02	90
		416	0	04	40
		418	0	00	48
		417	0	05	69
		408	0	05	00
		412	0	01	92
		411	0	02	75
		410	0	04	54
		409	0	00	30
		395	0	12	62
		364	0	07	38
		346	0	07	20
		349	0	03	36
		347	0	02	97
		348	0	04	94
		323	0	00	88
		324	0	08	56
		325	0	07	20
		322	0	00	20
		314	0	02	47
		315	0	04	55
		313	0	04	14
		307	0	12	72
		293	0	07	25
		292	0	05	04

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	असरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	शहजादपुर नौमलिया (जारी...)	269	0	02	15
		270	0	08	76
		262	0	00	20
		255	0	15	03
		256	0	05	17
		260	0	08	44
		258	0	00	20
		247	0	00	20
		248	0	00	40
		246	0	03	11
		245	0	09	04
		236	0	00	20
	40(स.रास्ता)		0	02	70
	39		0	04	77
	27		0	07	56
	26		0	06	48
	22		0	10	68
	23		0	00	30
	14		0	01	62
	15		0	11	52
	8		0	20	70
8.	बडोद	2038(स.रास्ता)	0	03	42
		1382	0	10	08
		1383	0	14	04
		1400	0	07	92
		1399	0	11	30
		1398	0	03	84
		1404	0	01	08
		1397	0	17	04
		1409	0	06	82
		1410	0	21	13
		1430	0	02	19
		1429	0	00	21
		1428	0	07	20
		1439	0	15	21
		1440	0	13	68

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	बहोद (जारी...)	1443	0	12	06
		1444	0	10	98
		1453	0	00	20
		1456	0	11	04
		1457	0	00	48
		1455	0	09	09
		1514	0	13	86
		1515	0	16	11
		1527	0	14	22
		1530	0	12	87
		1547	0	12	96
		1548	0	12	42
		1549	0	14	31
		1564	0	05	97
		1567	0	02	70
		1566	0	15	36
		1588	0	14	85
		1615	0	00	52
		1616	0	09	38
		1613	0	09	72
		1612	0	10	98
		1609	0	10	35
		1648	0	08	28
		1649	0	08	64
		1661	0	11	34
		1658	0	09	63
		1656	0	02	87
		1657	0	13	33
		997(स.रास्ता)	0	01	44
		971/5014	0	00	20
		971	0	17	40
		972	0	01	32
		964(पी.डब्ल्यू.डी.सड़क)	0	04	32
		801	0	01	12
		800	0	12	29
		804	0	06	75
		803	0	10	53

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अमर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	बहरोड़ (जारी...)	805	0	00	20
		815	0	15	27
		814	0	13	98
		813	0	00	24
		808	0	03	52
		809	0	00	20
		810	0	13	76
		738	0	15	12
		737	0	11	61
		736	0	03	78
		735	0	22	86
		728(स.रास्ता)	0	01	53
		613	0	00	30
		614	0	00	20
		615	0	16	71
		608	0	23	85
		607	0	13	68
		604	0	13	14
		603	0	11	07
		599	0	04	48
		598	0	05	94
		597	0	00	56
		539	0	06	12
		538	0	07	92
		536	0	11	22
		542	0	00	20
		543	0	01	24
		544	0	00	28
		535	0	09	04
		534	0	06	48
		513(स.रास्ता)	0	01	44
		503	0	10	53
		504	0	10	26
		505	0	06	66
		498	0	09	54
		496	0	10	44
		458(स.रास्ता)	0	01	62

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गौव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	बडोद (जारी...)	272	0	12	78
		273	0	14	04
		274	0	01	97
		222	0	03	30
		281	0	14	49
		282	0	13	41
		283	0	15	84
		286	0	04	01
		285	0	05	64
		292	0	00	20
		301	0	26	96
		300	0	10	80
		299	0	12	96
		128	0	03	15
		129	0	21	78
		130	0	00	20
		137	0	15	71
		133	0	03	19
		134	0	17	28
		96(स.रास्ता)	0	00	99
		60	0	12	89
		61	0	04	20
		72	0	03	70
		69	0	15	60
		68	0	12	78
		64	0	09	90
9.	बांटखानी	340(स.भूमि)	0	01	76
		284	0	03	96
		285(स.भूमि)	0	00	70
		286	0	00	24
		287(स.भूमि)	0	01	80
		339	0	03	69
		338	0	20	79
		360	0	19	98
		350	0	00	20

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	बाँटखानी (जारी...)	351	0	14	60
		359	0	00	20
		356(स.भूमि)	0	02	26
		355	0	01	89
		512(स.चरागाह)	0	62	10
		511	0	23	40
		517	0	12	42
		518	0	00	20
		520	0	04	42
		519	0	05	94
		523	0	02	61
		530	0	05	58
		527	0	04	23
		526	0	06	75
		525	0	05	48
		525/866	0	03	28
		491(स.रास्ता)	0	02	16
		547	0	01	94
		547/867	0	06	54
		548	0	06	48
		550	0	09	45
		558	0	05	19
		559	0	03	40
		560	0	09	91
		557	0	00	20
		561	0	00	20
		556	0	00	35
		562	0	12	76
		563	0	02	14
10.	कोलीलाराबड	383	0	02	08
		384	0	12	60
		385	0	10	92
		387	0	00	20
		388	0	05	00
		389(स.रास्ता)	0	01	08
		390	0	07	64

तहसील : बहरोद		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	कोलीलाराबड (जारी...)	391	0	00	20
		405	0	00	31
		403	0	01	52
		404(स.भूमि)	0	05	78
		479(स.चरागाह)	0	27	72
	ख.सं. 479 और 483 के बीच में		0	02	20
		485(स.भूमि)	0	00	20
		490(स.भूमि)	0	01	40
		483	0	06	00
		491(स.भूमि)	0	03	72
		482	0	00	20
		492(स.भूमि)	0	01	20
		489(स.भूमि)	0	03	96
		502(स.भूमि)	0	02	30
		488	0	01	96
		501	0	00	20
		503	0	07	64
		505	0	07	60
		504(स.भूमि)	0	02	88
		511(स.चरागाह)	0	00	40
		558	0	08	37
		469	0	09	00
		470	0	09	40
		466	0	00	20
		465	0	01	30
		456	0	01	99
		461	0	03	69
		460	0	03	52
		459	0	04	68
		458	0	07	72
		445	0	02	16
		446	0	04	96
		443	0	00	44
		447	0	04	19
		442	0	06	10
		434	0	21	82

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	कोलीलाराबड (जारी...)	435	0	00	48
11.	कोलीलाजोगा	635	0	00	20
		636	0	05	00
		637	0	07	56
		643	0	17	64
		647	0	00	20
		646	0	05	48
		650	0	04	65
		651	0	13	28
		687	0	02	66
		688	0	11	23
		689	0	00	20
		714	0	05	84
		729	0	07	20
		730	0	07	98
		727	0	02	28
		726	0	10	44
		779	0	05	20
		780	0	05	36
		778(स.रास्ता)	0	01	33
		751	0	01	80
		755	0	04	51
		754	0	06	05
		753	0	00	68
		748	0	05	84
		746	0	06	77
		747	0	00	50
		742	0	11	06
		741	0	03	80
		737	0	05	04
		738	0	02	88
		739	0	10	19
		736(स.रास्ता)	0	00	90
		454	0	02	05
		421	0	01	00
		453	0	10	26

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
11. कोलीलाजोगा (जारी...)					
		422	0	15	23
		356	0	16	50
		130	0	20	06
		131	0	01	76
		137	0	02	59
		138	0	11	62
		139	0	15	34
		140	0	02	30
		142	0	13	68
		143	0	13	75
		147	0	09	36
		146	0	00	20
		148	0	07	93
		149	0	15	81
		168	0	06	39
		169	0	07	20
		170	0	06	12
		171	0	03	60
		188	0	11	62
		189	0	06	93
		185	0	01	32
		184	0	05	66
		183	0	06	84
12. माजराकाठ					
		438	0	07	92
		437	0	05	04
		436	0	03	56
		435	0	05	18
		434(स.रास्ता)	0	01	08
		504	0	18	72
		433	0	00	20
		432	0	20	88
		430	0	11	52
		429/767	0	09	36
		429	0	11	88
		428	0	14	40
		427(स.चरागाह)	0	10	88
		388(स.चरागाह)	0	44	64

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गोंव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
12. माजराकाठ (जारी...)	386(स.चारागाह)	0	00	20	
	387/784(स.चारागाह)	0	46	44	
	377(स.भूमे)	0	13	47	
	376	0	02	22	
	387(स.भूमे)	0	87	53	
	348(स.भूमे)				
	348/794				
	348/796				
	365	0	09	00	
	349	0	18	65	
	347(स.बरड़ा)	0	19	25	
	98	0	09	72	
	99	0	05	04	
	100	0	04	14	
	101	0	04	86	
102	0	11	70		
105	0	10	08		
13. कालीपहाडी	276(स.चारागाह)	0	01	66	
	106	0	04	05	
	111	0	00	80	
	108	0	03	66	
	110	0	00	42	
	109	0	03	35	
	82	0	03	07	
	81	0	04	53	
	74	0	01	69	
	73	0	00	20	
	112(स.नाला)	0	06	66	
	117	0	00	20	
	118	0	03	36	
	132(स.नाला)	0	01	48	
	119	0	17	06	
122	0	09	00		
121	0	00	20		
123	0	07	92		
125	0	08	46		

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	कालीपहाड़ी (जारी...)	126	0	09	90
		127	0	05	40
		128	0	06	75
		129	0	00	72
		260	0	09	56
		259	0	01	98
		261	0	13	64
		262	0	03	88
		254	0	00	20
		253	0	09	66
		266	0	06	12
		251	0	11	34
		250	0	00	20
		249	0	14	40
		279(स.बहड़)	0	02	27
		248(स.चरागाह)	0	02	40
		232	0	05	40
		231(स.नाला)	0	22	68
		230	0	02	00
		220	0	00	96
		223(स.भूमि)	0	00	99
		221	0	15	84
		219	0	00	20
		201(स.रास्ता)	0	01	89
		180	0	05	04
		181	0	00	64
		182	0	03	64
		183	0	04	32
		184	0	04	14
		185	0	04	68
		186	0	07	02
		187	0	00	20
		195	0	03	24
		188	0	18	36
		189	0	22	21
		190	0	00	47

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	जन्मकसिंहपुरा	332(स.रास्ता)	0	02	16
		330/346	0	08	37
		331	0	08	57
		331/359	0	12	96
		330	0	00	96
15.	फौलादपुर	78	0	08	28
		77	0	23	40
		75	0	05	37
		74	0	00	95
		88	0	18	94
		89	0	00	75
		90	0	09	87
		70(स.रास्ता)	0	01	44
		30	0	08	28
		31	0	08	01
		32	0	00	67
		35	0	12	56
		34	0	10	62
		25(स.रास्ता)	0	01	26
		40	0	00	20
		10	0	02	42
		11	0	14	65
		12	0	01	29
		13	0	00	20
		13/2097(स.भूमि)	0	09	08
		14/2096(स.भूमि)	0	07	47
		14	0	19	98
		718(स.भूमि)	0	06	81
16.	शाहजहाँपुर	904	0	08	64
		906	0	01	63
		911	0	00	20
		912	0	00	20
		916	0	14	78
		917	0	14	94
		921	0	15	48
		922	0	03	60

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गोव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	शाहजहापुर (जारी...)	920	0	14	62
		928	0	03	06
		866	0	10	08
		864	0	09	99
		865	0	00	20
		970	0	12	10
		973(स.रास्ता)	0	01	37
		989	0	25	20
		988	0	04	93
		1001	0	00	75
		987	0	09	94
		1002	0	03	17
		1005	0	16	81
		1007	0	05	73
		1006	0	03	15
		1008	0	15	72
		1009	0	00	57
		ख.सं.1009 और			
		782 के बीच में	0	02	16
		781	0	01	60
		780	0	00	20
		782	0	15	43
		776	0	00	66
		777	0	11	85
		774	0	09	18
		773	0	10	17
		772	0	03	12
		771	0	00	43
		750(स.रास्ता)	0	03	42
		659	0	00	31
		667	0	22	15
		679	0	09	18
		677	0	01	59
		676	0	09	21
		675	0	00	20
		684	0	12	95
		685	0	05	57
		688	0	01	40
		686	0	00	46

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्यः राजस्थान		
क्रम	गॉव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	शाहजहाँपुर (जारी...)	687	0	05	11
		690	0	10	80
		691	0	04	33
		707	0	10	91
		706	0	08	44
		701	0	02	52
		701/1			
		705	0	00	20
		702	0	13	13
		703	0	01	03
		536(स.रास्ता)	0	01	44
		498	0	14	33
		497	0	12	31
		495	0	07	38
		494	0	09	11
		491	0	03	42
		492	0	08	10
		460	0	03	16
		464	0	06	20
		463	0	14	40
		461	0	00	20
		462	0	19	17
		441(स.नदी)	0	10	89
		403	0	09	90
		402	0	06	12
		404	0	00	20
		405	0	12	96
		398	0	03	60
		397	0	06	12
		396	0	06	66
		394	0	00	20
		395	0	13	49
		1228	0	08	82
		1229	0	04	23
		390(पी.डब्ल्यू.डी.सड़क)	0	02	52
		391(पी.डब्ल्यू.डी.सड़क)	0	02	88

तहसील : बहरोइ		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	शाहजहाँपुर (जारी...)	392(पी.डब्ल्यू.डी.सड़क)	0	02	10
		387	0	02	88
		1304	0	01	42
		1305	0	08	21
		1306	0	07	92
		1307	0	00	20
		1317	0	05	42
		1316	0	05	22
		1318	0	00	34
		1315	0	16	65
		1314	0	00	20
		1321(स.रास्ता)	0	01	53
		1293(स.रास्ता)			
		1323	0	10	06
		1322	0	01	48
		1324	0	15	85
		1334(स.रास्ता)	0	02	59
		1342	0	10	90
		1341	0	05	75
		1338	0	01	55
		1340	0	01	72
		1339	0	10	57
		1337	0	11	52
		1336	0	08	63
		1385	0	13	32
		1391	0	10	58
		1390	0	00	50
		1394	0	13	14
		1397	0	12	61
		1398	0	01	03
		1396	0	02	56
		1400	0	15	24
		1403	0	11	52
		1405	0	05	59
		1406	0	04	47
		1404	0	00	76
		1407	0	01	17

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	शाहजहाँपुर (जारी...)	1410	0	13	50
		1411	0	13	51
		1422	0	05	21
		1421	0	09	34
		1415(स.रास्ता)	0	01	44
		1419	0	00	58
		1420	0	12	30
		1500(स.रास्ता)	0	03	78
		1589	0	07	07
		1591	0	11	26
		1611	0	17	77
		1609	0	02	73
		1612	0	11	49
		1613	0	02	53
		1614	0	16	68
		1618	0	07	71
17.	जोनायचासुर्द	1776	0	01	15
		1777	0	11	99
		1778	0	02	40
		742	0	03	60
		741	0	00	20
		738	0	14	88
		739	0	11	72
		736	0	03	04
		735	0	00	94
		734	0	13	32
		732	0	14	46
		731	0	02	24
		706	0	04	68
		708	0	04	32
		710	0	03	30
		709	0	02	51
		711	0	16	56
		712	0	04	50
		697	0	07	60
		696	0	08	57
		695	0	03	60

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	जोनायचाखुर्द (जारी...)	694	0	04	68
		658	0	10	02
		657	0	08	95
		638	0	04	28
		636	0	00	20
		637(स.भूमि)	0	01	13
		629	0	13	66
		630	0	01	86
		628(स.रास्ता)	0	01	26
		625(स.भूमि)	0	00	20
		626	0	04	61
		626/1856	0	01	80
		622	0	07	02
		621	0	04	37
		620	0	02	20
		620/1849	0	05	59
		619	0	06	12
		618	0	00	20
18.	गूगलकोटा	1755	0	05	76
		1752	0	07	74
		1753	0	10	98
		1750	0	17	64
		1713	0	12	96
		1714	0	00	20
		1708	0	08	80
		1709	0	00	20
		1686	0	03	96
		1687	0	12	60
		1685	0	00	20
		1679	0	06	48
		1688	0	00	42
		1669	0	10	52
		1670	0	09	97
		1671	0	00	20
		1666	0	06	74
		1655	0	00	40

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	गूमलकोट (जारी...)	1656	0	07	92
		1628	0	08	58
		1627	0	06	12
		1625	0	05	40
		1624	0	04	68
		1600(स.रास्ता)	0	02	11
		452/2234	0	00	20
		452	0	15	80
		451	0	09	36
		450	0	05	76
		431/2247	0	00	55
		431	0	00	20
		393(स.रास्ता)	0	06	48
		384(स.चरागाह)	0	00	90
		392	0	17	65
		391	0	02	65
		379	0	12	04
		378	0	00	20
		380	0	00	20
		375	0	14	54
		374	0	17	28
		479	0	00	20
		480	0	10	44
		483	0	11	72
		484	0	00	20
		490	0	02	52
		489	0	08	28
		494	0	05	40
		495	0	03	06
		497	0	08	31
		496(स.कुआँ)	0	00	20
		501	0	00	38
		500(स.कुआँ)	0	06	17
		499	0	00	70
		508	0	08	28
		509	0	05	37
		554	0	00	20

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम सं.	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	गूगलकोट (जारी...)	550	0	09	00
		549	0	14	00
		529	0	07	34
		544	0	06	24
		543	0	10	95
		541	0	06	44
		540(स.भूमि)	0	05	29
		607	0	01	68
		539(स.भूमि)	0	00	86
		538	0	00	48
		609	0	17	74
19.	कांकर	1675	0	14	76
		1676	0	07	04
		1677	0	03	76
		1671	0	18	00
		1670	0	07	47
		1669	0	05	70
		1668	0	10	80
		1667	0	00	20
		1630	0	00	20
		1631	0	07	42
		1666	0	02	75
		1632	0	01	43
		1650	0	08	83
		1649	0	03	74
		1648	0	08	41
		1647	0	00	20
		1646	0	07	38
		1636	0	00	20
		1638	0	07	65
		1615(स.रास्ता)	0	01	34
		1608	0	13	82
		1607	0	01	48
		1609	0	02	49
		1610	0	00	20
		1602	0	13	35

तहसील : बहरोड़		जिला : अलवर	राज्य : राजस्थान		
क्रम	गाँव का नाम	खसरा सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
सं.			हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
19. कांकर (जारी...)		1601	0	17	55
		1598	0	13	68

[फा. सं. आर-31015/73/2004-ओ.आर-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2005

S. O. 99.— **Whereas** it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Mundra to Delhi, a pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Shivdutt Gaur, Competent Authority, Mundra-Delhi Petroleum Product Pipeline Project, Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, 16 Krishna Vihar, Near Narayan Niwas, Gopalpura Bye pass Road, Jaipur- 302018 (Rajasthan).

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. JAINPURBAS		2183	0	25	20
		2182	0	10	08
		2181	0	10	80
		2123	0	06	82
		2122	0	04	34
		2121	0	08	76
		2126	0	04	56
		2120	0	08	46
		2119	0	04	86
		2096 (G/L Cart Track)	0	01	58
		2038	0	20	16
		2037	0	00	58
		2044	0	14	54
		2048	0	05	30
		2047	0	06	87
		2050	0	03	67
		2052	0	04	60
		2051	0	05	84
		2055	0	09	70
		1915	0	04	68
		1914	0	05	70
		1913	0	02	50
2. PAHADI		603	0	16	70
		602	0	09	86
		601	0	12	05
		600	0	17	86
		619	0	00	20
		620	0	01	07
		623	0	01	90
		624	0	10	65
		628	0	03	40
		627	0	05	74
		630	0	07	92
		631	0	20	81

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	PAHADI (Contd...)	569 (G/L Cart Track)	0	01	62
		515	0	05	67
		512	0	00	70
		514	0	06	37
		513	0	16	49
		499	0	26	57
		510	0	00	94
		500	0	06	89
		509	0	02	11
		502	0	06	04
		501	0	03	46
		483	0	07	42
		481	0	07	34
		410	0	03	58
		409	0	00	20
		408	0	09	38
		407	0	06	62
		406	0	05	40
		387	0	03	65
		388	0	06	62
		365	0	09	22
		363	0	10	15
		364	0	00	47
		282	0	08	84
		281	0	00	34
		275	0	23	42
		271	0	00	22
		272	0	10	58
		267	0	09	58
		199	0	06	15
		198	0	01	60
		200	0	02	61
		201	0	00	32
		197	0	06	78
		195	0	15	46
		194	0	01	10
		155	0	24	84

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	PAHADI (Contd...)	928	0	04	68
		930	0	01	03
		929	0	13	73
		943	0	00	20
		941	0	05	67
		942	0	00	92
		940	0	06	01
		934	0	14	75
		936	0	00	32
		935	0	06	24
		81	0	00	80
		79	0	08	00
		77	0	00	28
		78	0	06	34
		39	0	05	04
		46	0	06	65
		40	0	00	66
		41	0	00	20
		42	0	00	20
		43	0	00	20
		45	0	02	52
		4 (G/L Cart Track)	0	01	37
		462(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	89
		461(G/L Cart Track)	0	02	79
		460	0	01	10
		459	0	02	86
		458	0	06	48
		467	0	02	83
		468	0	07	29
		469	0	00	20
		471	0	01	44
		473	0	12	60
		474	0	03	24
		531	0	03	24
		523	0	07	56
		524	0	00	20
3.	MAUSAMPUR				

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN				
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area				
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
3.	MAUSAMPUR (Contd...)	522	0	06	84		
		518	0	04	68		
		517	0	05	49		
		515	0	03	78		
		514	0	03	96		
		508	0	08	19		
		509	0	07	92		
		511(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	08		
		308(G/L Cart Track)	0	04	32		
		1379	0	04	10		
		1378	0	00	20		
		1412	0	00	36		
		1429	0	01	88		
		1428	0	00	36		
		1432	0	11	96		
		1431	0	01	48		
		1430	0	05	85		
		1449	0	01	92		
		1448	0	03	12		
		1447	0	00	54		
		1433(G/L)	0	00	65		
		1434(G/L)	0	00	42		
		1375 (G/L River)	0	24	12		
		4.	MOHAMMADPUR	961	0	14	40
				960	0	11	61
				959	0	14	01
				959/3179(G/L Pasture)	0	02	84
924	0			00	81		
925	0			05	92		
925/3106	0			02	55		
958(G/L Pasture)	0			01	33		
956	0			00	22		
926	0			04	23		
955	0			00	20		
928	0			00	20		
927	0			00	20		

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN				
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area				
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
4.	MOHAMMADPUR (Contd...)	952	0	02	74		
		953	0	04	91		
		1037	0	08	64		
		1038	0	10	44		
		1083	0	11	34		
		1082	0	07	56		
		1079	0	07	23		
		1077	0	05	73		
		1076	0	04	50		
		1064	0	07	56		
		1295	0	01	89		
		1063	0	09	63		
		1362	0	13	23		
		1363(G/L Cart Track)	0	04	72		
		1360	0	03	00		
		1387	0	01	19		
		1386	0	06	12		
		1385	0	09	90		
		1384	0	07	50		
		1407	0	03	12		
		1381	0	16	72		
		1380 (G/L)	0	00	27		
		1411	0	00	31		
		5.	SARVILANDPURA	1885(G/L Pasture)	0	30	10
				1878	0	00	76
				1878/1978	0	24	67
				1884	0	02	52
1883	0			00	99		
1882	0			00	20		
1880	0			00	20		
1881	0			06	84		
1026	0			16	29		
1027	0			00	72		
1025	0			08	04		
1024	0			12	48		
998	0			11	88		

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	SARVILANDPURA (Contd...)	997	0	10	08
		996	0	10	37
		971	0	25	56
		970	0	15	34
		961	0	17	90
6.	GUJARWAS	211	0	06	03
		212	0	10	96
		213	0	00	20
		215	0	00	54
		214/663	0	09	22
		214	0	00	94
		221	0	11	02
		222	0	00	50
		223	0	07	47
		224	0	12	24
		225	0	14	31
		226	0	13	42
		227	0	00	89
		147 (G/L Cart Track)	0	01	26
		126	0	20	14
		125	0	00	20
		128	0	15	21
		122	0	14	94
		117	0	11	54
		116	0	12	78
7.	SHAHAJADPUR NANGALIYA	531	0	00	20
		530	0	00	40
		529	0	00	40
		528	0	05	75
		519	0	10	80
		518	0	10	33
		515	0	00	47
		516	0	01	04
		517	0	08	62
		501	0	09	81
		500	0	10	08

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	SHAHAJADPUR NANGALIYA (Contd...)	504	0	02	60
		499	0	00	20
		493	0	06	94
		485	0	00	20
		492	0	10	80
		486	0	07	31
		468	0	06	88
		460/690	0	01	44
		460	0	16	56
		447	0	07	94
		448	0	00	88
		450	0	07	92
		419	0	02	90
		416	0	04	40
		418	0	00	48
		417	0	05	69
		408	0	05	00
		412	0	01	92
		411	0	02	75
		410	0	04	54
		409	0	00	30
		395	0	12	62
		364	0	07	38
		346	0	07	20
		349	0	03	36
		347	0	02	97
		348	0	04	94
		323	0	00	88
		324	0	08	56
		325	0	07	20
		322	0	00	20
		314	0	02	47
		315	0	04	55
		313	0	04	14
		307	0	12	72
		293	0	07	25
		292	0	05	04

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	SHAHAJADPUR NANGALIYA (Contd...)	269	0	02	15
		270	0	08	76
		262	0	00	20
		255	0	15	03
		256	0	05	17
		260	0	08	44
		258	0	00	20
		247	0	00	20
		248	0	00	40
		246	0	03	11
		245	0	09	04
		236	0	00	20
		40(G/L Cart Track)	0	02	70
		39	0	04	77
		27	0	07	56
		26	0	06	48
		22	0	10	68
		23	0	00	30
		14	0	01	62
		15	0	11	52
		8	0	20	70
8.	BARDOD	2038(G/L Cart Track)	0	03	42
		1382	0	10	08
		1383	0	14	04
		1400	0	07	92
		1399	0	11	30
		1398	0	03	84
		1404	0	01	08
		1397	0	17	04
		1409	0	06	82
		1410	0	21	13
		1430	0	02	19
		1429	0	00	21
		1428	0	07	20
		1439	0	15	21
		1440	0	13	68

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
8. BARDOD (Contd...)		1443	0	12	06
		1444	0	10	98
		1453	0	00	20
		1456	0	11	04
		1457	0	00	48
		1455	0	09	09
		1514	0	13	86
		1515	0	16	11
		1527	0	14	22
		1530	0	12	87
		1547	0	12	96
		1548	0	12	42
		1549	0	14	31
		1564	0	05	97
		1567	0	02	70
		1566	0	15	36
		1588	0	14	85
		1615	0	00	52
		1616	0	09	38
		1613	0	09	72
		1612	0	10	98
		1609	0	10	35
		1648	0	08	28
		1649	0	08	64
		1661	0	11	34
		1658	0	09	63
		1656	0	02	87
		1657	0	13	33
		997(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	44
		971/5014	0	00	20
		971	0	17	40
		972	0	01	32
		964(P.W.D. Road)	0	04	32
		801	0	01	12
		800	0	12	29
		804	0	06	75
		803	0	10	53

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
8. BARDOD (Contd...)		805	0	00	20
		815	0	15	27
		814	0	13	98
		813	0	00	24
		808	0	03	52
		809	0	00	20
		810	0	13	76
		738	0	15	12
		737	0	11	61
		736	0	03	78
		735	0	22	86
		728(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	53
		613	0	00	30
		614	0	00	20
		615	0	16	71
		608	0	23	85
		607	0	13	68
		604	0	13	14
		603	0	11	07
		599	0	04	48
		598	0	05	94
		597	0	00	56
		539	0	06	12
		538	0	07	92
		536	0	11	22
		542	0	00	20
		543	0	01	24
		544	0	00	28
		535	0	09	04
		534	0	06	48
		513(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	44
		503	0	10	53
		504	0	10	26
		505	0	06	66
		498	0	09	54
		496	0	10	44
	458(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	62	

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
8. BARDOD (Contd...)		272	0	12	78
		273	0	14	04
		274	0	01	97
		222	0	03	30
		281	0	14	49
		282	0	13	41
		283	0	15	84
		286	0	04	01
		285	0	05	64
		292	0	00	20
		301	0	26	96
		300	0	10	80
		299	0	12	96
		128	0	03	15
		129	0	21	78
		130	0	00	20
		137	0	15	71
		133	0	03	19
		134	0	17	28
		96(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	99
		60	0	12	89
		61	0	04	20
		72	0	03	70
		69	0	15	60
		68	0	12	78
		64	0	09	90
9. BANTKHANI		340(G/L)	0	01	76
		284	0	03	96
		285(G/L)	0	00	70
		286	0	00	24
		287(G/L)	0	01	80
		339	0	03	69
		338	0	20	79
		360	0	19	98
		350	0	00	20

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN				
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area				
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
9.	BANTKHANI (Contd...)	351	0	14	60		
		359	0	00	20		
		356(G/L)	0	02	26		
		355	0	01	89		
		512(G/L Pasture)	0	62	10		
		511	0	23	40		
		517	0	12	42		
		518	0	00	20		
		520	0	04	42		
		519	0	05	94		
		523	0	02	61		
		530	0	05	58		
		527	0	04	23		
		526	0	06	75		
		525	0	05	48		
		525/866	0	03	28		
		491(G/L Cart Track)	0	02	16		
		547	0	01	94		
		547/867	0	06	54		
		548	0	06	48		
		550	0	09	45		
		558	0	05	19		
		559	0	03	40		
		560	0	09	91		
		557	0	00	20		
		561	0	00	20		
		556	0	00	35		
		562	0	12	76		
		563	0	02	14		
		10.	KOLILARABAD	383	0	02	08
				384	0	12	60
				385	0	10	92
				387	0	00	20
388	0			05	00		
389(G/L Cart Track)	0			01	08		
390	0			07	64		

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	KOLILARABAD (Contd...)	391	0	00	20
		405	0	00	31
		403	0	01	52
		404(G/L)	0	05	78
		479(G/L Pasture)	0	27	72
	In Bet Svy No 479 & 483		0	02	20
		485(G/L)	0	00	20
		490(G/L)	0	01	40
		483	0	06	00
		491(G/L)	0	03	72
		482	0	00	20
		492(G/L)	0	01	20
		489(G/L)	0	03	96
		502(G/L)	0	02	30
		488	0	01	96
		501	0	00	20
		503	0	07	64
		505	0	07	60
		504(G/L)	0	02	88
		511(G/L Pasture)	0	00	40
		468	0	08	37
		469	0	09	00
		470	0	09	40
		466	0	00	20
		465	0	01	30
		456	0	01	99
		461	0	03	69
		460	0	03	52
		459	0	04	68
		458	0	07	72
		445	0	02	16
		446	0	04	96
		443	0	00	44
		447	0	04	19
		442	0	06	10
		434	0	21	82

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	KOLILARABAD (Contd...)	435	0	00	48
11.	KOLILAJOGA	635	0	00	20
		636	0	05	00
		637	0	07	56
		643	0	17	64
		647	0	00	20
		646	0	05	48
		650	0	04	65
		651	0	13	28
		687	0	02	66
		688	0	11	23
		689	0	00	20
		714	0	05	84
		729	0	07	20
		730	0	07	98
		727	0	02	28
		726	0	10	44
		779	0	05	20
		780	0	05	36
		778(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	33
		751	0	01	80
		755	0	04	51
		754	0	06	05
		753	0	00	68
		748	0	05	84
		746	0	06	77
		747	0	00	50
		742	0	11	06
		741	0	03	80
		737	0	05	04
		738	0	02	88
		739	0	10	19
		736(G/L Cart Track)	0	00	90
		454	0	02	05
		421	0	01	00
		453	0	10	26

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
11. KOLILAJOGA (Contd...)					
		422	0	15	23
		356	0	16	50
		130	0	20	06
		131	0	01	76
		137	0	02	59
		138	0	11	62
		139	0	15	34
		140	0	02	30
		142	0	13	68
		143	0	13	75
		147	0	09	36
		146	0	00	20
		148	0	07	93
		149	0	15	81
		168	0	06	39
		169	0	07	20
		170	0	06	12
		171	0	03	60
		188	0	11	62
		189	0	06	93
		185	0	01	32
		184	0	05	66
		183	0	06	84
12. MAJRAKATH					
		438	0	07	92
		437	0	05	04
		436	0	03	56
		435	0	05	18
		434(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	08
		504	0	18	72
		433	0	00	20
		432	0	20	88
		430	0	11	52
		429/767	0	09	36
		429	0	11	88
		428	0	14	40
		427(G/L Pasture)	0	10	88
		388(G/L Pasture)	0	44	64

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
12. MAJRAKATH (Contd...)		386(G/L Pasture)	0	00	20
		387/784(G/L Pasture)	0	46	44
		377(G/L)	0	13	47
		376	0	02	22
		387(G/L)	0	87	53
		348(G/L)			
		348/794			
		348/796			
		365	0	09	00
		349	0	18	65
		347(G/L Barda)	0	19	25
		98	0	09	72
		99	0	05	04
		100	0	04	14
		101	0	04	86
13. KALIPAHADI		102	0	11	70
		105	0	10	08
		276(G/L Pasture)	0	01	66
		106	0	04	05
		111	0	00	80
		108	0	03	66
		110	0	00	42
		109	0	03	35
		82	0	03	07
		81	0	04	53
		74	0	01	69
		73	0	00	20
		112(G/L Nala)	0	06	66
		117	0	00	20
		118	0	03	36
		132(G/L Nala)	0	01	48
		119	0	17	06
		122	0	09	00
		121	0	00	20
		123	0	07	92
		125	0	08	46

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
13. KALIPAHADI (Contd...)		126	0	09	90
		127	0	05	40
		128	0	06	75
		129	0	00	72
		260	0	09	56
		259	0	01	98
		261	0	13	64
		262	0	03	88
		254	0	00	20
		253	0	09	66
		266	0	06	12
		251	0	11	34
		250	0	00	20
		249	0	14	40
		279(G/L Behad)	0	02	27
		248(G/L Pasture)	0	02	40
		232	0	05	40
		231(G/L Nala)	0	22	68
		230	0	02	00
		220	0	00	96
		223(G/L)	0	00	99
		221	0	15	84
		219	0	00	20
		201(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	89
		180	0	05	04
		181	0	00	64
		182	0	03	64
		183	0	04	32
		184	0	04	14
		185	0	04	68
		186	0	07	02
		187	0	00	20
		195	0	03	24
		188	0	18	36
		189	0	22	21
		190	0	00	47

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	JANAKSINGHPURA	332(G/L Cart Track)	0	02	16
		330/346	0	08	37
		331	0	08	57
		331/359	0	12	96
		330	0	00	96
15.	FAULADPUR	78	0	08	28
		77	0	23	40
		75	0	05	37
		74	0	00	95
		88	0	18	94
		89	0	00	75
		90	0	09	87
		70(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	44
		30	0	08	28
		31	0	08	01
		32	0	00	67
		35	0	12	56
		34	0	10	62
		25(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	26
		40	0	00	20
		10	0	02	42
		11	0	14	65
		12	0	01	29
		13	0	00	20
			13/2097(G/L)	0	09
	14/2096(G/L)	0	07	47	
	14	0	19	98	
	718(G/L)	0	06	81	
16.	SHAHJAHANPUR	904	0	08	64
		906	0	01	63
		911	0	00	20
		912	0	00	20
		916	0	14	78
		917	0	14	94
		921	0	15	48
		922	0	03	60

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
16. SHAHJAHANPUR (Contd...)		920	0	14	62
		928	0	03	06
		866	0	10	08
		864	0	09	99
		865	0	00	20
		970	0	12	10
		973(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	37
		989	0	25	20
		988	0	04	93
		1001	0	00	75
		987	0	09	94
		1002	0	03	17
		1005	0	16	81
		1007	0	05	73
		1006	0	03	15
		1008	0	15	72
		1009	0	00	57
		In Bet Suy No 1009 & 782	0	02	16
		781	0	01	60
		780	0	00	20
		782	0	15	43
		776	0	00	66
		777	0	11	85
		774	0	09	18
		773	0	10	17
		772	0	03	12
		771	0	00	43
		750(G/L Cart Track)	0	03	42
		659	0	00	31
		667	0	22	15
		679	0	09	18
		677	0	01	59
		676	0	09	21
		675	0	00	20
		684	0	12	95
		685	0	05	57
		688	0	01	40
		686	0	00	46

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
16. SHAHJAHANPUR (Contd...)		687	0	05	11	
		690	0	10	80	
		691	0	04	33	
		707	0	10	91	
		706	0	08	44	
		701	}	0	02	52
		701/1				
		705	0	00	20	
		702	0	13	13	
		703	0	01	03	
		536(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	44	
		498	0	14	33	
		497	0	12	31	
		495	0	07	38	
		494	0	09	11	
		491	0	03	42	
		492	0	08	10	
		460	0	03	16	
		464	0	06	20	
		463	0	14	40	
		461	0	00	20	
		462	0	19	17	
		441(G/L River)	0	10	89	
		403	0	09	90	
		402	0	06	12	
		404	0	00	20	
		405	0	12	96	
		398	0	03	60	
		397	0	06	12	
		396	0	06	66	
		394	0	00	20	
		395	0	13	49	
		1228	0	08	82	
		1229	0	04	23	
		390(P.W.D. Road)	0	02	52	
		391(P.W.D. Road)	0	02	88	

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
16.	SHAHJAHANPUR (Contd...)	392(P.W.D. Road)	0	02	10	
		387	0	02	88	
		1304	0	01	42	
		1305	0	08	21	
		1306	0	07	92	
		1307	0	00	20	
		1317	0	05	42	
		1316	0	05	22	
		1318	0	00	34	
		1315	0	16	65	
		1314	0	00	20	
		1321(G/L Cart Track)	}	0	01	53
		1293(G/L Cart Track)				
		1323	0	10	06	
		1322	0	01	48	
		1324	0	15	85	
		1334(G/L Cart Track)	0	02	59	
		1342	0	10	90	
		1341	0	05	75	
		1338	0	01	55	
		1340	0	01	72	
		1339	0	10	57	
		1337	0	11	52	
		1336	0	08	63	
		1385	0	13	32	
		1391	0	10	58	
		1390	0	00	50	
		1394	0	13	14	
		1397	0	12	61	
		1398	0	01	03	
		1396	0	02	56	
		1400	0	15	24	
		1403	0	11	52	
		1405	0	05	59	
		1406	0	04	47	
	1404	0	00	76		
	1407	0	01	17		

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
16. SHAHJAHANPUR (Contd...)		1410	0	13	50	
		1411	0	13	51	
		1422	0	05	21	
		1421	0	09	34	
		1415(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	44	
		1419	0	00	58	
		1420	0	12	30	
		1500(G/L Cart Track)	0	03	78	
		1589	0	07	07	
		1591	0	11	26	
		1611	0	17	77	
		1609	0	02	73	
		1612	0	11	49	
		1613	0	02	53	
		1614	0	16	68	
		1618	0	07	71	
	17. JONAYCHAKHURD		1776	0	01	15
			1777	0	11	99
			1778	0	02	40
			742	0	03	60
			741	0	00	20
			738	0	14	88
			739	0	11	72
			736	0	03	04
			735	0	00	94
			734	0	13	32
		732	0	14	46	
		731	0	02	24	
		706	0	04	68	
		708	0	04	32	
		710	0	03	30	
		709	0	02	51	
		711	0	16	56	
		712	0	04	50	
		697	0	07	60	
		696	0	08	57	
	695	0	03	60		

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
17. JONAYCHAKHURD (Contd...)					
		694	0	04	68
		658	0	10	02
		657	0	08	95
		638	0	04	28
		636	0	00	20
		637(G/L)	0	01	13
		629	0	13	66
		630	0	01	86
		628(G/L Cart Track)	0	01	26
		625(G/L)	0	00	20
		626	0	04	61
		626/1856	0	01	80
		622	0	07	02
		621	0	04	37
		620	0	02	20
		620/1849	0	05	59
		619	0	06	12
		618	0	00	20
18. GUGALKOTA					
		1755	0	05	76
		1752	0	07	74
		1753	0	10	98
		1750	0	17	64
		1713	0	12	96
		1714	0	00	20
		1708	0	08	80
		1709	0	00	20
		1686	0	03	96
		1687	0	12	60
		1685	0	00	20
		1679	0	06	48
		1688	0	00	42
		1669	0	10	52
		1670	0	09	97
		1671	0	00	20
		1666	0	06	74
		1655	0	00	40

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
18. GUGALKOTA (Contd...)		1656	0	07	92
		1628	0	08	58
		1627	0	06	12
		1625	0	05	40
		1624	0	04	68
		1600(G/L Cart Track)	0	02	11
		452/2234	0	00	20
		452	0	15	80
		451	0	09	36
		450	0	05	76
		431/2247	0	00	55
		431	0	00	20
		393 (G/L Cart Track)	0	06	48
		384(G/L Pasture)	0	00	90
		392	0	17	65
		391	0	02	65
		379	0	12	04
		378	0	00	20
		380	0	00	20
		375	0	14	54
		374	0	17	28
		479	0	00	20
		480	0	10	44
		483	0	11	72
		484	0	00	20
		490	0	02	52
		489	0	08	28
		494	0	05	40
		495	0	03	06
		497	0	08	31
		496(G/L Well)	0	00	20
		501	0	00	38
		500(G/L Well)	0	06	17
	499	0	00	70	
	508	0	08	28	
	509	0	05	37	
	554	0	00	20	

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN			
Sr. No	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area			
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
18. GUGALKOTA (Contd...)		550	0	09	00	
		549	0	14	00	
		529	0	07	34	
		544	0	06	24	
		543	0	10	95	
		541	0	06	44	
		540(G/L)	0	05	29	
		607	0	01	68	
		539(G/L)	0	00	86	
		538	0	00	48	
		609	0	17	74	
	19. KANKAR		1675	0	14	76
			1676	0	07	04
			1677	0	03	76
			1671	0	18	00
		1670	0	07	47	
		1669	0	05	70	
		1668	0	10	80	
		1667	0	00	20	
		1630	0	00	20	
		1631	0	07	42	
		1666	0	02	75	
		1632	0	01	43	
		1650	0	08	83	
		1649	0	03	74	
		1648	0	08	41	
		1647	0	00	20	
		1646	0	07	38	
		1636	0	00	20	
		1638	0	07	65	
		1615 (G/L Cart Track)	0	01	34	
	1608	0	13	82		
	1607	0	01	48		
	1609	0	02	49		
	1610	0	00	20		
	1602	0	13	35		

Tehsil : BEHROR		District : ALWAR	State : RAJASTHAN		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Khasara No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq.mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
19. KANKAR (Contd...)		1601	0	17	55
		1598	0	13	68

[No. R-31015/73/2004-O.R.-II]
HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 6 जनवरी, 2005

का. आ. 100.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि मध्यप्रदेश राज्य में मांगल्या (इंदौर) संस्थापन से हरियाणा राज्य में पियाला तथा दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में बिजवासन तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक विस्तार पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में, जो इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री ~~वी.पी.पाठक~~ ^{डी.पी.पाठक}, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुम्बई - मांगल्या पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना, भारत पेट्रोलियम कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, एम. बी.-7, महाश्वेता नगर, महेन्द्र भटनागर मार्ग, उज्जैन - 456010 (मध्यप्रदेश) को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : उज्जैन		जिला : उज्जैन	राज्य : मध्यप्रदेश
क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में
1	2	3	4
1.	पालखदा	547	0.0432
		544	0.2180
		545	0.0684
		542	0.2304
		505	0.4248
		507/574	0.1656
		503	0.2520
		502	0.0270
		427 (शा० सड़क)	0.0666
		483	0.1262
		484	0.0684
		485	0.0540
		488	0.3520
		487	0.1350
		486	0.1980
		487	0.0720
		488	0.1044
		444	0.1296
		445	0.0090
		446	0.0360
		313 (शा० नाला)	0.0576
		293	0.2250
		279	0.5400
		267	0.0720
		278	0.1080
		277	0.2520
		257	0.0954
		258	0.0756
		259	0.0648
		260	0.0612
		254	0.1620
		252	0.1440
		253	0.0990
		1093	0.1275
		1087	0.0360
		1084	0.1778
		1085	0.3096
		1075	0.0396
		1074	0.3010
		1073	0.0924
		1050 (शा० सड़क)	0.0216
		1048	0.2880

2. पिपलोदा द्वारकाधीश

क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में
1	2	3	4
2.	पिपलोदा द्वारकाधीश (जारी..)	1045	0.2050
		1044	0.2274
		1025	0.0020
		1026	0.2196
		1027	0.0086
		1029	0.1580
		1035, 1036	0.2268
		1037	0.0850
		1038, 1039	0.0540
		618	0.1345
		619, 620	0.2034
		617 (शा० सड़क)	0.2736
		573	0.0360
		571, 572	0.2386
		546	0.0282
		538	0.1728
		537	0.2165
		525	0.0630
		526	0.1326
		527	0.0294
		530	0.0360
		528	0.1530
		506 (शा० नाला)	0.0306
		516	0.1440
		517	0.0054
		519	0.0108
		515 (शा० सड़क)	0.0360
		513	0.0054
		512	0.1476
		440 (शा० नाला)	0.0540
		511	0.0540
		474	0.1260
		475	0.3348
		502	0.1296
		500	0.1224
		499	0.0576
		495	0.1350
		496	0.3510
		489 (शा० सड़क)	0.0216
		105	0.0854
		104 (शा० भूमि)	0.0054
		103 (शा० सड़क)	0.0802
		78	0.0565
		77	0.2052
		76	0.1845
		75	0.0396

क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हैक्टेयर में
1	2	3	4
2.	पिपलोदा द्वारकाधीश (जारी...)	74	0.3027
		73	0.3011
		72	0.2824
		54	0.2340
		55	0.2074
		56	0.0300
		57	0.0270
3.	गावडी	671 (शा० नाला)	0.0108
		683	0.1404
		680	0.0720
		679	0.0450
		677	0.0036
		678	0.1440
		673	0.1944
		647	0.1944
		648	0.0270
		649, 650	0.0180
		646	0.1440
		645	0.0612
		611 से 624	0.3600
		610	0.0687
		609	0.1476
		406, 408	0.0180
		405	0.1158
		404	0.0540
		164	0.0150
		161	0.1592
		159	0.1044
		158	0.0720
		173	0.0252
		116	0.0338
		117	0.1800
		109	0.0990
		118	0.0540
		108	0.0684
		128	0.0603
		127	0.0540
		129	0.0612
		130	0.2271
4.	माधोपुर	95, 96, 97, 99	0.7200
		79	0.0360
		65 (रेल्वे विभाग)	0.2160
		8	0.0512
		8, 7	0.1791
		27	0.2090
		28	0.0360
		32	0.0540

क्र०	ग्राम का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टेयर में
1	2	3	4
4.	माधोपुर (जारी.....)	31	0.0195
		29, 30	0.0180

[फा. सं. आर-31015/66/2004-ओ.आर-II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th January, 2005

S. O. 100.— Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Manglya (Indore) terminal in the State of Madhya Pradesh, an extension pipeline to Piyala in the State of Haryana and Bijwasan in the NCT of Delhi should be laid by Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule, may within twenty one days from the date on which copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri V.P. Pathak, Competent Authority, Mumbai-Manglya Pipeline Extension Project, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, MB-7, Mahashweta Nagar, Mahendra Bhatnagar Road, Ujjain-456010 (Madhya Pradesh).

SCHEDULE

TEHSIL : UJJAIN		DISTRICT : UJJAIN		STATE : MADHYA PRADESH	
S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.		AREA IN HECTARE	
1	2	3		4	
1.	PALKHANDA	547		0.0432	
		544		0.2160	
		545		0.0684	
		542		0.2304	
		505		0.4248	
		507/574		0.1656	
		503		0.2520	
		502		0.0270	

S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE
1	2	3	4
1.	PALKHANDA (Ecomid.)	427 (G. Road)	0.0666
		483	0.1262
		484	0.0684
		485	0.0540
		488	0.3520
		487	0.1350
		466	0.1980
		467	0.0720
		468	0.1044
		444	0.1296
		445	0.0090
		446	0.0360
		313 (G. Drain)	0.0576
		293	0.2250
		279	0.5400
		297	0.0720
		278	0.1080
		277	0.2520
		257	0.0954
		258	0.0756
		259	0.0648
		260	0.0612
		254	0.1620
		252	0.1440
		253	0.0990
		1093	0.1275
		1087	0.0360
		1084	0.1778
		1085	0.3096
		1075	0.0396
		1074	0.3010
		1073	0.0924
		1050 (G. Road)	0.0216
		1048	0.2880
		1045	0.2050
		1044	0.2274
		1025	0.0020
		1026	0.2196
		1027	0.0086
		1029	0.1580
2.	PIPLODA DWARKADHISH	1035, 1036	0.2268
		1037	0.0850
		1038, 1039	0.0540
		618	0.1345
		619, 620	0.2034
		617 (G. Road)	0.2736

S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE
1	2	3	4
2.	PIPLODA DWARKADHISH (Contd..)	573	0.0360
		571, 572	0.2386
		546	0.0282
		538	0.1728
		537	0.2165
		525	0.0630
		526	0.1326
		527	0.0294
		530	0.0360
		528	0.1530
		506 (G. Drain)	0.0306
		516	0.1440
		517	0.0054
		519	0.0108
		515 (G. Road)	0.0360
		513	0.0054
		512	0.1476
		440 (G. Drain)	0.0540
		511	0.0540
		474	0.1260
		475	0.3348
		502	0.1296
		500	0.1224
		499	0.0576
		495	0.1350
		496	0.3510
		489 (G. Road)	0.0216
		105	0.0854
		104 (G.L.)	0.0054
		103 (G. Road)	0.0802
		78	0.0565
		77	0.2052
		76	0.1845
		75	0.0396
		74	0.3027
		73	0.3911
		72	0.2824
		54	0.2340
		55	0.2674
		56	0.0360
		57	0.0270
3.	GAVADI	671 (G. Drain)	0.0108
		683	0.1494
		680	0.0720
		679	0.0450
		677	0.0036

S.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	SURVEY NO.	AREA IN HECTARE
1	2	3	4
3	GAVADI (Contd..)	678	0.1440
		673	0.1944
		647	0.1944
		648	0.0270
		649, 650	0.0180
		646	0.1440
		645	0.0612
		611 to 624	0.3600
		610	0.0987
		609	0.1476
		406, 408	0.0180
		405	0.1158
		404	0.0540
		164	0.0150
		161	0.1592
		159	0.1044
		158	0.0720
		173	0.0252
		116	0.0338
		117	0.1800
		109	0.0990
		118	0.0540
		108	0.0684
		128	0.0603
		127	0.0540
		129	0.0612
		130	0.2271
4.	MADHOPUR	95, 96, 97, 99	0.7200
		79	0.0360
		65 (Railway Deptt.)	0.2160
		8	0.0512
		6, 7	0.1791
		27	0.2090
		28	0.0360
		32	0.0540
		31	0.0195
		29, 30	0.0180

[No. R-31015/66/2004-O.R.-II]
HARISH KUMAR. Under Secy.

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 9 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 101.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एअर इंडिया लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नई दिल्ली-1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 16/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-12-04 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-11012/7/98-आई. आर. (सी-1)]

एल.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 9th December, 2004

S.O. 101.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 16/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, New Delhi-I now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Air India Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 8-12-2004.

[No. L-11012/7/98-IR(C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**IN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT, NEW DELHI**

Shri S.S. Bal, Presiding Officer.

L. D. No. 16/99

In the matter of dispute between :

Shri Vikash Kumar Dhanak,
S/o Shri Bhola Ram,
R/o 1552, Qutab Road,
Hanuman Mandir,
New Delhi-110055.

—Workman

VERSUS

Air India Ltd.,
Air India Complex,
IGI Airport Terminal-II,
New Delhi-10037.

—Management

APPEARANCES :

None for the workman.

Ms. Poonam Dass for the management.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-11012/07/98-IR(C-I) dated 16-12-98 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :-

"Whether the action of the management of Air India in dismissing Shri Vikas Kr. Dhanak, Handyman, Staff No. 31419, w.e.f. 1-11-96, is just, fair and legal, if not what relief the concerned workman is entitled to and from what date ?"

2. Brief facts as culled from record are that the workman Shri Vikash Kumar Dhanak was appointed as Handyman (Staff) w.e.f. 3-2-1994 with respondent management M/s Air India Limited and confirmed w.e.f. 1-8-94 and that he was discharging his duties to the satisfaction of the seniors and his conduct and behaviour was not blame worthy and discharging his duties diligently and was quite regular but due to falling health of his father he was constrained to take leave for long periods and he being eldest member of the family had to look after his father who has taken seriously ill. Management issued a show cause notice dated 4th of March, 96 to him to explain his conduct, reasons of his absence but he could not furnish any explanation and thus for his conduct domestic enquiry was conducted against him which was concluded on 21st June, 1996. During the enquiry he has explained his absence to the presenting officer and the I.O. appointed for the purpose. He also wanted to produce some relevant documents but the enquiry officer told him that the same were not required to be filed. He was quite perturbed. The management adopted callous and mechanical attitude of the Management and that the workman was hoping/expecting a leniency from the management. It is further stated that the workman could not attend the assigned duty for total number of days of 352 days over a period of two years i.e. over a period during the year 1994 to 1996. The services were terminated vide order dated 6th August, 1996 and he was dismissed from service and punishment of dismissal was imposed on him. The management moved for approval of the said order before the National Tribunal at Bombay knowing well that the workman was not be able to meet the expenses of journey to Bombay to conduct his case in National Tribunal Bombay. The workman is only bread winner of his family and the punishment is not appropriate and disproportionate to the charge. The absence from duty was bona fide as mentioned above and the action of the management is against the principle of natural justice and in view of the above submission the impugned order is sought to be recalled and workman sought reinstatement by recalling the impugned order.

3. The claim has been contested by the management by filing written statement taking preliminary objections with pleas that the claimant remained unauthorisedly

absent for a period of 325 days between February, 1994 to January, 1996. Claimant was charge sheeted for habitual absence without leave on 4th of March, 96. He failed to furnish any satisfactory reply to the charge sheet. Management instituted enquiry against the workman/claimant to enquire into the charges levelled against the claimant. The enquiry proceedings were held in accordance with the principles of natural justice and enquiry committee found the claimant to be guilty of the charge of absence from duty for 325 days and for indulging in subversive activities i.e. indiscipline. The competent authority agreed with the finding of the enquiry committee and awarded punishment of dismissal from service of the management vide impugned order dated 6th of August, 96. On merits it is not disputed that the claimant was appointed and confirmed and rest of the allegations are denied. It is stated that his pleas are misconceived the workman admitted the charges against him and he found guilty of the same by the enquiry committee and was awarded appropriate punishment by the disciplinary authority is in view of the long absence from duty for 325 days on the part of the claimant and that his conduct shows that he is not interested in the job.

4. Written statement was followed by rejoinder wherein he denied controverted pleas and reiterated contents of his claim statement.

5. Thereafter the matter was fixed for evidence of the workman. He filed his affidavit in evidence but failed to appear for cross-examination on several hearings on 6-8-01, 14-9-02, 6-11-01, 17-1-02, 1-3-02, 19-4-02, 1-7-02, 9-9-02, 28-11-02, 18-2-03, 29-4-03, 8-7-03, 9-10-03, 8-12-03, 28-1-04, 20-4-04, 12-7-04 and on 20-9-04 and was ultimately proceeded ex parte.

6. The management filed affidavit of Shri G.S. Khalsa as MW1 and examined him in its evidence.

7. I have heard Miss Poonam Das and perused the record meticulously.

8. The workman claimant has admitted in his statement of claim that he remained absent for 325 days from duty but his stand is that he had to remain absent due to ill-health of his father. He has not produced or proved any documents on record showing that his father was ill at any point of time even if it is assumed that his father is ill as claimed by him he was required to obtain leave by filing application. He (workman) failed even to submit an application in this regard to the management. He has also admitted that enquiry was conducted and he was asked to explain his conduct but he failed to furnish any reasonable explanation. He was also charge sheeted and found guilty. The perusal of copy of pitch cards produced shows that he remained absent from February 94 to March, 96. Thus the admission of the workman

that he remained absent for 325 days and the affidavit of Shri G.S. Khalsa Assistant Manager, Personnel MW1 attendance card U.P.C. go to show that the charge of long absence against him of remaining absent for 325 days is amply duly proved from the material on record. From the averments made in the workman application it is also proved on record from the letters Ex. M. W1/7 and MW1/8 that the workman was given an hearing in respect of sickness and imposition of punishment.

9. Thus there is sufficient evidence on record that the charges against the workman claimant is duly proved. The workman has remained absent for a long period of 325 days for about two years without any reasonable cause. There is no material on record to show that his father was ill at any point of time. He is also not attending the tribunal/court on dates of hearings since 6-8-2001 and thus failed to appear on several hearings. His conduct goes to show that he has no interest left in the prosecution of this case.

10. In view of the above facts and circumstances of the case I am of the view that he (workman) does not deserve any leniency in the absence of any material or any ground which shows that he deserves the same. Hence I am of the opinion that the impugned order is justified and does not suffer from any illegality. Reference is answered accordingly.

File be consigned to record room.

Further it is ordered that the requisite number of copies of this award may be forwarded to the Central Government for necessary action at their end.

Dated : 29-11-04.

S.S. BAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 102.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 134/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-12-04 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/348/96-आई. आर. (सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th December, 2004

S.O. 102.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 134/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their

workman, which was received by the Central Government on 8-12-2004.

[No. L-20012/348/96-IR(C-1)]
S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE
BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT
DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 134 of 1997

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Barora Area of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : Mr. R.R. Prasad,
Advocate

On behalf of the employers : Mr. B.M. Prasad,
Advocate

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 18th November, 2004

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/348/96-IR (Coal-I), dated, the 25th November, 1997.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the claim of the Union that Shri S.S. Prasad, General Mazdoor is performing the job of Loading Munshi and therefore, demanding his regularisation is legal and justified? If so, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. The case of the concerned workman according to Written Statement submitted by the sponsoring union on his behalf in brief is as follows :—

The sponsoring Union submitted that the concerned workman was appointed as General Mazdoor on compassionate ground in Cat. I and posted at Damoda Colliery with effect from 19-12-90. He was matriculate at the time of his appointment. As the concerned workman was found sincere and hard working on 4-7-91

management posted him as sand Munshi at Damoda Colliery and in that capacity he worked upto 20-2-92. They submitted that as the management was satisfied with his work as sand Munshi he was entrusted with the job of Loading Munshi in the siding and in that capacity he worked upto 15-9-95 continuously. They alleged that though management got the service of the concerned workman as Loading Munshi did not consider necessary to pay wages of Clerical Grade III.

They disclosed that in the year 1995 the concerned workman submitted representation for releasing his wages of clerk in Grade III as well as of his change of designation from Cat. I to Grade-III but the management did not give him any relief in view of his prayer. They submitted that management again on 17-11-95 authorised him to work as loading Munshi at Albion Rly. siding of Damoda Colliery.

They alleged that they had been compelled to raise Industrial dispute for conciliation when management refused to consider his regularisation in Clerical Grade-III in spite of his rendering service in that grade continuously since July, 1991. Accordingly they submitted prayer to pass award directing the management to regularise the concerned workman in Clerk Grade-III with effect from 1-7-92.

3. Management on the contrary after filing Written Statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring Union asserted in the Written Statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workman.

They submitted that the concerned workman as per clause 9.4.3 got his employment w.e.f. 19-12-90 as a daily rated worker. As per policy the promotional channel of daily rated worker is from one category to another category and not from category to grade. Accordingly there was no scope at all to regularise the concerned workman in clerical Grade. They submitted that the concerned workman has got employment on compassionate ground was given special favour by the colliery management to work as Munshi during leave and sick vacancy with a view to give him opportunity to learn clerical jobs so that in the event of selection of candidates in the clerical cadre, his case could be considered for his selection in future but taking opportunity of the same he has placed his claim for his regularisation in clerical grade III illegally and as the management could not accede to his claim he raised an Industrial Dispute.

They submitted that JBCCI Circular No. 34 dt. 17-7-84 had clearly mentioned about the mode of selection of any worker in clerical cadre and the manner of promotion from Clerical Grade-III to upwards as per recommendation of D.P.C. Similarly Circular No. 38 dt. 25-9-84 had clearly mentioned how promotion in

clerical Cadre for loading personnel will be done. Disclosing directions given in these two circulars they submitted that it was not possible on their part to follow pick and choose policy in considering promotion of the concerned workman. Accordingly, they submitted that they neither committed any illegality nor took any arbitrary decision violating the principle of natural justice in not considering his claim. They in the circumstances submitted their prayer to pass award rejecting the claim of the concerned workman.

4 Points to be Decided

"Whether the claim of the Union that Shri S.S. Prasad, General Mazdoor is performing the job of Loading Munshi and therefore, demanding his regularisation is legal and justified? If so, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

5. Finding with Reasons

It transpires from the record that the sponsoring Union with a view to establish their claim examined the concerned workman as WW-1. Management also in support of their claim examined one witness as MW-1. Now considering the facts disclosed in the pleadings of both sides and also considering evidence of both WW-1 and MW-1 there is no dispute to hold that the concerned workman got his employment on compassionate ground under the management as General Mazdoor in Cat. I on 19-12-90 and posted at Damoda Colliery. He is Matriculate. WW-1 during his evidence disclosed that since 1991 management deployed him to work as clerk in Grade-III and till date continuously he is discharging his duties as Loading Munshi in Clerical Grade-III. In support of his claim he relied on certain documents marked as Ext. W-1 to W-7. He during his evidence disclosed that he submitted representation to the management for his regularisation in Clerk Gr-III but as they did not give any importance to the same he was compelled to raise Industrial dispute for his relief. It has been further exposed from his evidence that though the nature of job which he performs continuously since 1992 is permanent in nature management never paid difference of wages to him. On the contrary in spite of discharging higher responsibility they are paying wages of Cat-I General Mazdoor.

On the contrary MW-1 during his evidence categorically denied that the concerned workman was ever deputed by the management to work in the post of Munshi which comes under Clerical Gr. III. He disclosed that in case of recruitment of any Clerk in Gr. III from Departmental candidates management as per JBCCI Circular issue Circulars to the workers inviting applications having requisite qualification for their selection in the post of Clerk Gr. III. He further disclosed that on the basis of the Circular when departmental candidates having requisite qualifications submit applications the management forms a selection committee

and the said selection committee conducts test/interview of those candidates and thereafter recommend the names of the selected candidates for their appointment in the post of Clerk Gr. III. He disclosed that excepting this process there is no other process through which a departmental candidate can be appointed as clerk Gr. III. He disclosed that this power of appointment of Clerk Gr. III is only retained by the Headquarter and not by the G.M. or any officer of the colliery. In support of this claim he relied on the circulars issued by the management time to time marked as Ext. M-1 to M-1/2. This witness however, during cross-examination admitted that letters issued by the Dy. C.P.M. are considered valid letters if the same are duly approved by the G.M.

Ext. M-1 and M-2 are the circulars issued by the management time to time which shows that clear direction was given to the Area G.M. not to direct and deploy any workman of TR/PR in clerical grade howsoever qualified and if it is so done he should be reverted back to his original post. As per cadre scheme of the ministerial staff, Ext. M-1/2 it has been mentioned that competent authority i.e. Chief Executive of the Company or Area G.M. or Chief of the Project as the case may be appoint a clerk in Grade-III by way of selection/test if that workman possess requisite qualification i.e. Matriculation or equivalent examination from any recognised Board of examination.

Considering the evidence of the workman it transpires that he was not deputed to work as clerk being a selection candidate by the management though it transpires that he got requisite qualifications to that effect. If the contents of the Circular dt. 29-6-92/1-7-92 Ext. M-1/1 is taken into consideration it was bounden duty of the local management to revert the concerned workman to his original post. But it appears that by passing the specific direction given in the said circular local management allowed him to work as Loading Munshi. This attitude of the local management was detrimental to the interest of the management but the Headquarter did not consider necessary to take any action against that officer under whose direction the concerned workman started discharging his duties as Loading Munshi knowing fully well that he was at that time General Mazdoor Cat-I. Subsequently the concerned workman was upgraded in Cat-II but he was deployed in performing his clerical job as Loading Munshi. According to the concerned workman till date he is discharging his duties in that capacity, i.e. from 1992 for more than ten years he is doing the clerical job as Loading Munshi. No explanation on the part of the management is forthcoming to explain why the concerned workman in spite of direction given in the circular as mentioned above was allowed to perform his duties as Clerk Gr. III?

It transpires from the office order dt. 12/13-11-92 (Ext. W-1) that the concerned workman was allowed to

work as coal receiver though he was Gen. Mazdoor Cat-I. This order was issued under signature of Dy. C.M.E. Damoda Colliery. Again by office order dt. 17-11-95 (Ext. W-2) the concerned workman was directed by the Project Officer to work at BJ/Albin siding. Thereafter G.M. by letter dt. 19/22-6-2000 (Ext. W-5) called for a report relating to status of his current deployment with specific comments for examining his case on their part. In response to that letter of the G.M., Project Officer Damoda Colliery submitted a detailed report about the concerned workman which speaks clearly that since Nov., 1991 he is continuously discharging his duties as clerk under direction of the Superior Authority. The report further speaks that instead of issuance of reversion order under direction of Dy. Chief Personnel Manager status quo was maintained in his case i.e. he was allowed to work as clerk. The letter dt. 16/18-10-95 issued by the Dy. Chief Personnel Manager, Barora Area speaks as follows :—

“As per the recommendation of the Committee, the G.M. has agreed to maintain status quo of these persons (including concerned workman). You are requested to please maintain their status quo and intimate us per return dak”.

MW-1 during his evidence denied the fact of performing duties of the concerned workman in clerical job. The letter of the management which I have discussed above will expose categorically that MW-1 did not depose correctly before this Tribunal. It is clear from my discussion above that as per recommendation of the Committee, G.M. agreed to maintain status quo in respect of the concerned workman. No evidence on the part of the management is forthcoming before this Tribunal to show if that status quo order has been vacated or not. If so, there is sufficient reason to hold that the concerned workman still is discharging his duties as clerk in Grade-III. It is to be borne into mind that concerned workman in the year 1990 got his appointment as General Mazdoor in Cat-I and not as a clerk. It was the management under whose desire and direction he started discharging his duties as clerk though for discharging higher responsibility he was not paid the difference of wages and in this way still he is discharging his duties. This attitude of the management will expose clearly that he was abruptly exploited by the management and intended to throw him out the moment he submitted his representation for his regularisation as Clerk Gr-III. There is no dispute to hold that Headquarter time to time by issuing circulars directed the local management not to deploy any workman of TR/PR in clerical job. It is seen that local management did not consider necessary to pay any importance to the said direction. On the contrary they moved as of their choice. Consequently as per recommendation of the committee, G.M. agreed to issue order to maintain status quo and that order is still subsisting. In spite of this fact the management did not consider necessary to regularise him

as clerk Gr-II. Though it appears that the claim of the concerned workman is contrary to selection policy of Clerk through Departmental candidates, the case of the concerned workman should be considered as a special case because of the fact that he for years together has been exploited by the management taking higher service from him for which nothing was paid to him.

Accordingly, after careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances I hold that the case of the concerned workman is a benefitting one for getting his relief. I hold that the claim of the concerned workman stands on cogent footing and he has been able to substantiate the same and for which he is entitled to get his relief.

In the result the following Award is rendered :—

“The claim of the Union that Sh. S.S. Prasad, General Mazdoor is performing the job of Loading Munshi and therefore, demanding his regularisation is legal and justified. Consequently, the concerned workman is entitled to be regularised in Clerical Grade-III with effect from the date of Reference made by the Ministry subject to the condition that the concerned workman possesses minimum academic qualification for the post of Clerk Grade-III. He will be entitled to get wage of Clerk Grade III from that date after adjustment of difference of wages already received by him.”

The management is directed to implement the Award within three months from the date of its publication in the Gazette of India in the light of the observation made above.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 9 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 103.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 85/96) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-12-04 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/204/95-आई. आर. (सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th December, 2004

S.O. 103.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 85/96) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation

to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 8-12-2004.

[No. L-20012/204/95-IR(C-1)]
S. S. GUPTA. Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO-2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 85 of 1996

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Dugda Coal Washery of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : Mr. K. Chakravorty,
Advocate

On behalf of the employers : Mr. B.M. Prasad,
Advocate

State : Jharkhand Industry : Washery

Dated, Dhanbad, the 18th November, 2004.

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/204/95-IR (Coal-I), dated, the 20th August, 1996.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the Union for employment of Shri Sashi Sekhar Mahta, Ex-Site Assistant employed through contractor by the management of Dugda Coal Washery is justified ? If so, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled ?"

2. The case of the concerned workman according to Written Statement submitted by the sponsoring union on his behalf in brief is as follows :—

They submitted that Dugda Coal Washery is one of the largest Coal Washing Plant under Public Sector Undertaking with the administrative control of the present management and several thousand workers have been engaged for its proper operation and maintenance. They disclosed that for installation of the said plant huge area

of private land was acquired by the management from individual land owner and as a general policy management decided to provide employment to suitable persons from the family of land loser as a measure of relief to the families who lost their agricultural lands for the benefits of the plant and such rights of the land losers have been upheld by the Hon'ble Apex Court.

They submitted that the concerned workman as belonged to such family of land loser he was provided with employment w.e.f. 20-1-92 in the capacity of Field (Site) Assistant during construction of Froth Floatation's Plant of Dugda Coal Washery and he performed his duties to the entire satisfaction till 15-10-87. Thereafter management stopped his service. They alleged that though the concerned workman was engaged on duty for the benefit of the management of Dugda Coal Washing Plant he was shown on records as the worker of Triveni Engineering Works Ltd. Camp : Dugda Coal Washery site till 15-10-87 and beyond that date he was neither provided with any job nor notice U/s. 25F of the I.D. Act, 1947 was issued to him.

Accordingly, not only the workman himself but also the sponsoring Union represented the matter before the management and in response to that representation management by letter dt. 29-11-1987 issued letter under the signature of the Personnel Manager by which the concerned workman was offered with a job of general mazdoor which he agreed to accept. The said offer of employment was not materialised for the fault of the management and for which the concerned workman remained unemployed. They submitted that in view of policy decision, the concerned workman being a member of the family of land losers not only is entitled to get his employment but also his demand for employment is justified for his rendering continuous service as Field Assistant w.e.f. 20-1-1982 to 15-10-1987 as per provision laid down U/s. 25-F of the I.D. Act.

Accordingly, the sponsoring Union submitted prayer to pass award directing the management to provide suitable employment with continuity of service from 20-1-82 and back wages from 15-10-87 along with other consequential relief.

3. Management on the contrary after filing Written Statement-cum-Rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring Union asserted in the Written Statement which was submitted on behalf of the concerned workman.

They submitted that the concerned workman was a workman of M/s. Triveni Engineering Works, a contractor Firm and for which no employer-employee relationship ever existed between him and the management. They disclosed that M/s. Triveni Engineering Works was awarded the contract for construction of Froth Floatation

Plant at Dugda Coal Washery on turn key basis. As per the terms of contract the contractor Firm was required to carry on the constructions and installation job and after completion of installation of all the machineries required to give trial run before it was taken over by them for its operation. They submitted that as the contract was given on temporary nature of jobs for the duration of the construction of F.F. Plant and its commissioning the workman of the contractor cannot demand for their absorption by the principal employer. They further submitted that contract job was awarded legally and validly to M/s. Triveni Engineering Works and all the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 and the Rules made thereunder were fully complied with. They disclosed that no notification was issued U/s. 10 of the said Act prohibiting engagement of Contract Labour for construction of the Washery or F.F. Plant. All the employees, selected, recruited by the contractor were engaged on the non-prohibitory categories of jobs. They were paid by the Contractor and their works were supervised by the Contractor. They disclosed that it was the contractor who appointed the concerned workman as one of his supervisors to supervise the work of the workman deployed on the construction job.

They submitted that as the concerned workman was a worker employed by the contractor, he does not have any right to claim for his employment under the management in view of his prayer. Accordingly, they submitted prayer to pass award rejecting the claim of the concerned workman.

4. Points to be decided

"Whether the demand of the Union for employment of Shri Sashi Sekhar Mahta, Ex-Site Assistant employed through contractor by the management of Dugda Coal Washery is justified? If so, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

5. Finding with Reasons

It transpires from the record that sponsoring Union with a view to substantiate their claim examined the concerned workman as WW-I. Management on the contrary did not adduce any evidence in support of their claim.

WW-I i.e. the concerned workman during his evidence disclosed that M/s. Triveni Engineering Works was entrusted for construction of Froth Floatation Plant. He admitted that the said Engineering Works appointed him in connection with the said work on 21-9-82 which was completed in the year 1986 and in the same year the same was handed over to the management for its operation commercially. He disclosed that he was in service till then when the plant started running commercially. He further disclosed that as the nature of work of the plant was continuous he served there from 1986 to 1990 continuously

and during this period in each year he attended his duty for more than 240 days and he worked under supervision of the officers of the management not only but they also used to supply implements for work. Even the management used to pay him wages for his work though not according to the provision of N.C.W.A.

He further disclosed that their names were referred to the management by the Employment Exchange and thereafter they appeared before the Interview Board though management did not publish the result of the said interview. Concerned workman during his evidence relied on certain documents marked as Ext. W/1 to W/5. WW-1 in his evidence specifically disclosed that management without assigning any reason stopped him from service.

This witness during his cross-examination admitted that from 1982 to 1986 he directly worked under M/s. Triveni Engineering Works. He also admitted that the said construction work was going on under that contractorship Firm. He admitted further that management neither issued any letter of appointment nor any pay slip or identity card to him. He also admitted that management never issued any letter to him stating the nature of work he would perform. He further admitted that management did not select a single person as per interview whose names were forwarded by the Employment Exchange.

The sponsoring Union in the Written Statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workman disclosed categorically that for construction of Dugda Coal Washery management acquired land from different land owners and as a policy matter they agreed to employ any member of the family to be considered suitable. It has been asserted by the sponsoring Union that as the family of the concerned workman was affected for acquisition of their land management provided him with employment on 20-1-82 in the capacity of Field Assistant during construction of Froth Floatation Plant of Dugda Coal Washery.

It is really surprising to note that the concerned workman during his evidence did not make any whisper that he got his employment by the management under the scheme of land losing family and posted as Field Assistant. He also during his evidence did not utter a single word if the management acquired any land of his family for construction of the said washery. Therefore, I find no dispute to hold that facts disclosed in para 6 and 8 of the written statement finds no corroboration and for which there is no scope to accept the same and to arrive into conclusion that the concerned workman being a member of land losing family got his employment under the management. If the evidence of the concerned workman as WW-1 is taken into consideration in relation to his rendering service it will expose that from 21-9-82 to 1986 he worked under M/s. Triveni Engineering Works being appointed by the said concern in connection with the

construction of Froth Floatation Plant under Dugda Coal Washery. He in his evidence admitted that the said constructional work was completed in 1986 and the same was handed over to the management in the same year for its commercial operation. He admitted that he was in service till then when the plant started running commercially. Therefore, his evidence speaks clearly that to participate in the constructional work of the said plant he got his appointment by M/s. Triveni Engineering Works and not by the management.

The next part of his service which WW-1 disclosed in his evidence started from 1986 and continued till 1990 under the management, when the said plant began to run commercially. He disclosed that their names were forwarded by employment exchange and they appeared before the Interview Board though management did not publish its result. However, he claimed that from 1986 to 1990 he worked under the management continuously and put his attendance for more than 240 days in each year. It is his further contention that management without giving him any notice U/s. 25F of the I.D. Act stopped him from his service. He further disclosed that during this period not only he used to work under direct supervision of the management officials but they also used to supply the implements for work. Even he used to draw wages directly from the management though not as per N.C.W.A.

If the Written statement submitted by the sponsoring Union on his behalf is taken into consideration it will expose that as Field Assistant he started working from 20-1-82 and he was stopped from his work w.e.f. 15-10-87. If this fact is taken into consideration it will expose that he neither got his appointment in the year 1991 nor his service was stopped on 21-9-92. The representative of the concerned workman in course of hearing has failed to clarify this gross discrepancy.

Ext. W-3, W-3/1 and W-3/2 are the I.D. Card, Gate Pass and letter of request for issuance of gate pass in favour of the concerned workman for the period from 2-2-83 to 16-2-83, 21-9-84 to 31-12-84 and 6-9-84 to 20-9-84 issued by Triveni Engineering Works Ltd. Documents marked as Ext. W/4 is a certificate issued under signature of Chief Erection Engineer, The Triveni Engineering Works Ltd. which shows that the concerned workman as Site Assistant worked under them from 1-2-83 to 30-4-84. If this certificate which the concerned workman relied on is taken into consideration there is no scope to say in absence of any other cogent document that the concerned workman worked under the said concern from 20-1-82 to 15-10-87 continuously. On the contrary another certificate Ext. W-4/1 issued by the same concern shows that as Site Assistant further he worked from 5-10-84 to 15-4-86. Therefore, as per these two documents it has been exposed that on two separate occasion i.e. from 1-2-83 to 30-4-84 and 5-10-84 to 15-4-84 the concerned workman worked

as Site Assistant under Triveni Engineering Works and not from 20-1-82 to 15-10-87. It transpires from an interview letter dt. 29-10-87 (Ext. W-5) that the concerned workman was asked to appear before Interview Board under the management on 7-11-87 for the post of General mazdoor. It is the contention of WW-1 that his name along with others was forwarded to the management by the employment exchange for the post of General mazdoor and thereafter management issued the said letter for interview. He disclosed that though he appeared in the said interview management did not publish its result. On the basis of such submission there is no scope to arrive into any conclusion that the concerned workman at that time was working under the management. Absolute onus is on the sponsoring union to establish that after taking over the plant by the management the concerned workman was engaged by the management to work there and in that capacity he worked till 1990. I find no hesitation to say that though onus was on the sponsoring union neither they or the concerned workman in course of hearing could be able to produce a single scrap of paper in support of such claim.

It transpires from the document marked as Ext. W-1 dt. 10-4-91 that Additional Chief Engineer (E & M) forwarded a petition for employment of the concerned as General mazdoor to the Dy. C.P.M., CCWO, Dhanbad for consideration. The copy of the petition which was forwarded along with that letter dt. 10-4-91 during hearing was marked as Ext. W-2. As per contents of his petition he claimed employment under the management taking the grounds that (1) he is a local man (2) his land was acquired by the management for construction of the said washery (3) that his father was an employee under the management (4) that he worked under Triveni Engineering Works from 20-1-82 to 15-4-86 and (5) Date of interview for the post of General Mazdoor fixed on 7-11-87.

Therefore, nowhere from the said petition it could be seen that the concerned workman from 1986 to 1990 continuously worked under the management and during this period he put his attendance for more than 240 days in each year. It is also not the case of the sponsoring Union that the concerned workman worked continuously under the management till 1990. On the contrary it is their specific claim that he worked under M/s. Triveni Engineering Works till 29-10-87.

For employment of the concerned workman the sponsoring union have made two fold claims (1) Their first claim is that management acquired land of the concerned workman for construction of the washery and as per policy decision and also in view of decision of the Hon'ble Apex Court management is liable to provide employment to him if he is considered suitable and as per rejoinder their second claim is that the contractor whom

the management engaged for construction of Froth Flootation Plant was a camouflage one and in disguise of the said concern it was the management who took up that constructional work and employed the concerned workman. They further submitted that the nature of job which the concerned workman performed was permanent in nature. As per their submission actually the concerned workman was an employee of the management but they illegally and arbitrarily without giving any notice U/s. 25F of the I.D. Act stopped him from his service and for which he deserves his regularisation.

Excepting the claim placed by the concerned workman the sponsoring Union during hearing has failed to produce a single scrap of paper to show that management acquired the land of the concerned workman. I have failed to understand how the sponsoring Union ignored this fact to substantiate their claim. If there is policy decision management cannot ignore employment of the concerned workman but before claiming so it was bounden duty of the sponsoring Union to substantiate such fact. It is very much clear that sponsoring Union for the reason best known to them ignored to establish the claim to that effect. Accordingly there is little scope to uphold the contention of the sponsoring Union for employment of the concerned workman relying on the policy decision of the management.

Now it requires to be looked into if M/s. Triveni Engineering Works who was entrusted with constructional work of Froth Flootation Plant at Dugda Coal Washery by the management was a camouflage contractor and if so whether the concerned workman got his employment by the management in disguise of the said firm. It is the specific contention of the management that the contractual job for construction of Froth Flootation Plant was given to the said Firm on turn-key basis after complying with all the provisions of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970. It is their further contention that no notification was issued U/s. 10 of the said Act prohibiting engagement of Contract Labour on the construction of F.F. Plant. Accordingly, all the employees recruited by the said Firm on the non-prohibitory categories of job. They further submitted that as the contract was awarded on a temporary nature of jobs for the duration of the construction of the said Froth Flootation Plant and its commissioning the workmen of the contractor cannot demand for their absorption by the management as no employer and employee relationship grew up.

Considering the facts disclosed in the pleadings of both sides and also considering all materials on record there is no dispute to hold that M/s. Triveni Engineering Works was given contract for construction of Froth Flootation Plant on turn-key basis. It is the allegation of the sponsoring Union that the said Firm actually is a camouflage one and the management in disguise of the

said Firm carried on all the constructional works of the said plant and in doing so they engaged the concerned workman. Accordingly, the concerned workman should be treated as direct employee of the management. In spite of claiming so the concerned workman during his evidence did not make any whisper to this effect. On the contrary in course of his evidence he categorically disclosed that the said Firm appointed him for the said construction work which was completed and handed over to the management in 1986. If the evidence of the concerned workman is taken into consideration it will expose clearly that the terms of contract was ended the moment they handed over the said plant to the management for its commercial operation. Therefore, according to WW-1 he worked being an employee of the said Firm from 21-9-82 to 1986. He did not make any whisper to the effect that actually in the name of the said Firm management appointed him as Field (Site) Assistant. Therefore, the averment of WW-1 does not tally with the claim of the sponsoring Union. In course of evidence the documents marked as Ext. W-3 to W-4/1 shows clearly that the same were issued by his employer and not by the management. Even the petition which he submitted to the management (Ext. W-2) also does not make any whisper that actually he was engaged by the management using the name of the said Firm. His evidence shows that after handing over the plant from 1986 to 1990 he continuously worked under the management and thereafter management stopped him from his service without assigning any reason and also without giving any notice U/s. 25F of the I.D. Act. This fact which the concerned workman i.e. WW-1 disclosed during his evidence is not the case of the sponsoring Union. According to the claim of the sponsoring Union in the name of the Firm actually management employed him as Site Assistant and in that capacity he worked continuously from 20-1-82 to 15-10-87 and thereafter management stopped him from his service.

I find no hesitation to say that in spite of claiming so the sponsoring Union has failed to produce a single scrap of paper. If the principle of Sec. 106 of the Evidence Act is taken into consideration there is sufficient scope to say that burden of proof was on the sponsoring Union to establish that M/s. Triveni Engineering Works was a camouflage firm and actually using the name of the said firm they not only carried on the constructional work of the plant but also engaged all workmen including the concerned workmen. It is seen that instead of establishing the said claim the sponsoring Union relied on the decision reported in 2004 LLR 911. In the said decision His Lordship of the Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court observed as follows :—

“CONTRACT LABOUR—Facts for establishing relationship of employer and employee—When the contract system is sham and camouflage and only a paper work—The works, as alleged to be engaged

through the contractor, can seek regularisation with the principal employer—The Judgement of Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court in Steel Authority of India distinguished hence not to be attracted for regularisation of such workers when the Industrial Tribunal has considered the evidence of both the parties and given the findings that the workmen were regularly running and maintaining the Froth Floatation Plant—Besides that, the Industrial Tribunal has categorically stated that the workmen were directly working under the control and supervision of the Management for running the plant commercially—In addition to that, the Management witness has stated in the evidence that the workmen were assured to be regularised in service if they got themselves registered with the Employment Exchange.—Paras 14, 17 to 21.”

Therefore, as per said decision of the Hon'ble High Court it is required to be looked into whether there existed direct relationship of employer and employee between the workers engaged through the contractor and the principal employer. If it is established that there was direct supervision and control by the principal employer over the workers of the contractor, the agreement between the principal employer and the contractor should be treated as sham, camouflage and merely a paper work.

In view of the observation of the Hon'ble Court the sponsoring Union cannot avoid their responsibility to establish the facts which will lead to draw conclusion that the agreement between M/s. Triveni Engineering Works of the management was sham, camouflage and merely a paper work and for which the concerned workman should be considered as employees of the management.

I have discussed all points in details above and considering all aspects I find no hesitation to say excepting the claim placed in the Written Statement neither the sponsoring Union nor the concerned workman considered necessary to produce a single valid document to show that the agreement entered into between M/s. Triveni Engineering Works and the management for construction of Froth Floatation of Plant was nothing but merely a paper work.

Accordingly, in view of my discussion above I hold that the sponsoring Union has failed to substantiate their claim and for which the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief.

In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

“The demand of the Union for employment of Shri Sashi Sekhar Mahta, Ex-Site Assistant employed through Contractor by the management of Dugda Coal Washery is not justified. Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief.”

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 104.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार आई आई सी एम के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 16/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/220/99-आई. आर. (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th December, 2004

S.O. 104. In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 16/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of I.I.C.M. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 8-12-2004.

[No. L-20012/220/99-IR(C-1)]

S.S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE NO. 16 OF 2000

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of I.I.C.M., Kanke Ranchi and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen : None

On behalf of the employers : Mr. R.N. Ganguly,
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 25th Nov., 2004

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/220/99(C-1), dated the 28th January, 2000.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the demand of the Union for regularisation of Shri Nayum Ansari and 244 other Contract labourers as per list by the mgt. of IICM is justified ? If so, to what relief the concerned workmen are entitled and from what date ?”

2. In this case neither the concerned workmen nor his representative appeared. Management, however, made appearance through their learned Advocate. In course of hearing of the instant reference the representatives of the management by furnishing a copy of order No. L-20012/220/99-IR (C-I), dated 31-7-2003 submitted that the instant reference is not maintainable in the eye of law. Perused also the order passed by the Hon'ble High Court, Jharkhand Ranchi in connection with L.P.A. No. 322 of 2002 (C.W.J.C. No. 819 of 2000) arising out of Ref. 16/2000. In the said order Hon'ble High Court observed as follows :—

“Any way in the case on hand, we do not think it necessary to finally decide that question. We think that the circumstances of the case justifies the quashing of the impugned order of reference made by the Central Government and the remitting of the proceedings to the Central Government for a proper consideration of the question whether it is the appropriate Government under Section 10 of the I. D. Act for making a reference in the light of the ration of the decision of Supreme Court in Steel Authority of India Case.

In that view, we allow this appeal, set aside the judgement of learned Single Judge and allow the Writ petition by quashing the impugned notification and remit the proceeding to the Central Government for taking a fresh decision on all aspects involved including its competence within a period of four months from the receipt of copy of this Order.”

On receipt of the said order it transpires that the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour issued a letter referred to above disclosing to the effect “The undersigned is directed to refer to the judgement dt. 9/3-4-2003 of the Hon'ble High Court of Jharkhand at Ranchi in LPA No. 322 of 2002 in the matter of IICM Vs. UOI and others quashing the order for adjudication dt. 28-1-2000 and setting aside judgement dated 30-4-2002 in C.W.J.C. No. 819/2000 and remitting the proceedings to the Central Govt. for taking a fresh decision in the matter.

After considering the matter in detail in the light of the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of SAIL Vs. Union Water Front Workers 2001-II-LLJ 1087-1136 SC the Central Govt. is of the opinion that Central Govt. is not the appropriate Govt. under Section 2(a) of the I. D. Act, 1947 in respect of the Indian Institute Coal Management, Ranchi. The disputant parties, if they so desire may approach the concerned State Govt. in respect of any industrial dispute.”

In view of the facts disclosed in the said letter it transpires that the Central Govt. is not the appropriate Government under Section 2(a) of the I.D. Act 1947 in respect of Indian Institute Coal Management, Ranchi. The disputant parties if they so desire may approach to the concerned State Govt. for industrial dispute. In view of the clear observation made by the Ministry after receipt of the order of the Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court it transpires clearly that the earlier reference made by the Ministry in the instant case appears to be bad in law and is not maintainable as the dispute in question stands within the domain of the concerned State Govt.

In view of the facts and circumstances discussed above I therefore hold that the instant reference case is not maintainable in the eye of law. The petitioner i.e. the sponsoring Union is at liberty to present the dispute before the concerned State Govt. for appropriate relief.

The instant reference is disposed of accordingly.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

क्रमांक	नाम	पिता का नाम
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	नयुम अंसारी	मुसतकीम अंसारी
2.	मंगल उराँव	दुर्गा उराँव
3.	राजेश तिकी	पोद्दह तिकी
4.	राम कृष्ण वरवा	सुकरा वरवा
5.	राहिल कुजूर	बसंत कुजूर
6.	मनोज राम	मक्कुमराम
7.	तारकेश्वर साहु	देवनारायण साहु
8.	जयन्त खलखो	जतरु खलखो
9.	अनीता तिग्गा	इमिल तिग्गा
10.	मो. असलम	मो. रमजान
11.	सीला बान्डो	स्व० बन्धना बान्डो
12.	शाला केशा	मंगु केशा
13.	ज्योति खलखो	अब्राहम तिग्गा
14.	अनुपमा लकड़ा	जुलुयस लकड़ा
15.	मीना कर्वाड़िया	पति कृष्णा कर्वाड़िया
16.	इन्द्रस तिग्गा	अब्राहम तिग्गा
17.	मकहली कुजूर	जयंत कुजूर इंडियन
18.	जार्जर हुसैन	सार्जर हुसैन लेक रो
19.	वीर बहादुर सिंह	काशीनाथ सिंह
20.	सुनीता कच्छप	कांडे कच्छप

(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
21.	रमेश साहु	देवनारायण साहु	57.	क्यूम अंसारी	स्व. शइद अली
22.	मो. अजीज मंसूरी	मो. सीराज मंसूरी	58.	धीरेन्द्र महतो	रामनाथ महतो
23.	राजेन्द्र कुमार महतो	गोपाल महतो	59.	मुन्ना महतो	जगेश्वर महतो
24.	रामसुन्दर महतो	स्व. भोला महतो	60.	कोलम्बस तिग्गा	इमील तिग्गा
25.	मो. शकील अहमद	रशीद अन्सारी	61.	महेन्द्र राम	नागेश्वर राम
26.	अशरफ अंसारी	रशीद अंसारी	62.	राजु मुण्डा	बिरसा मुण्डा
27.	मो. जमालुदीन	मो. रफीक	63.	बिरसा मुण्डा	महाबीर मुण्डा
28.	शकील अख्तर	मकसूदअली	64.	मोहन उराँव	एतवा उराँव
29.	रंजीत कुमार	संकर राम	65.	नरेश पासवान	जुगेश्वर पासवान
30.	प्रवेज अख्तर	हारुन रशीद	66.	फागु मुण्डा	सनिचरवा मुण्डा
31.	वैद्यनाथ महतो	अमरनाथ महतो	67.	राधीका वारला	पति सुंखरा मुण्डा
32.	किशन महतो	अमरनाथ महतो	68.	हेलेन टोप्पो	पति सुनील टोप्पो
33.	राज कुमार	दशरथ प्रजापति	69.	दिलीप मुण्डा	चैतू मुण्डा
34.	कृष्णा ठाकुर	स्व. महादेव ठाकुर	70.	विजय उराँव	सुकरा उराँव
35.	सुनील कच्छप	सुधु कच्छप	71.	कृष्ण राम ईन्दवार	खेदन राम ईन्दवार
36.	चन्द्रा कच्छप	जयरा कच्छप	72.	शेख अनवर	शेख मुदीन
37.	देवेन्द्र मुण्डा	धुरती मुण्डा	73.	मो. जाकिर हुसैन	रशीद अंसारी
38.	विजय कुमार	स्व. जलेश्वर महतो	74.	जग्गा महतो	बोधनाथ महतो
39.	मुनीया तिकी	पति महधीम महतो	75.	रामचन्द्र मुण्डा	महावीर मुण्डा
40.	सय्युमुल अंसारी	पिता अब्दुल गफार	76.	रघु मुण्डा	चैतु मुण्डा
41.	जगन्नाथ महतो	जलेश्वर महतो	77.	सोमरा मिंज	
42.	सकीना खातून	पति मो. असलम	78.	मनोज	
43.	बालेश्वर वेरिया	चौधरी वेरिया	79.	सुल्तान अंसारी	जिब्रेईल अन्सारी
44.	नरेश कुमार	अपिल महतो	80.	जिब्रेईल अंसारी	शहामत अंसारी
45.	इलेन्द्र मुण्डा	वैजनाथ मुण्डा	81.	दिलीप नायक	
46.	विष्णु मुण्डा	धाधु मुण्डा	82.	अनवर हुसैन	
47.	जितलाल महतो	गोरवधन महतो	83.	शिवु लिण्डा	
48.	पृथ्वाखलखो	पति चम्पा खलखो	84.	एकबाल	
49.	रिना टोप्पो	पति एतवा टोप्पो	85.	मंगरा उराँव	
50.	मरवरआलम	फरजन्द अली	86.	जितेन्द्र महतो	
51.	मो. समीरुदीन	रफीक आलम	87.	फिरोज आलम	महमूद आलम
52.	अशोक मुण्डा	सियाराम मुण्डा	88.	अशोक केलेय	
53.	बबलू उराँव	स्व. सोमरा उराँव	89.	हरि शंकर बेदिया	मयाराम बेदिया
54.	मो. अख्तर	इन्सलाम अली	90.	कलेश्वर महतो	वलराम महतो
55.	मो. अलीजान	कारु अंसारी	91.	दशमी कच्छप	पति स्व. जगन्नाथ मुण्डा
56.	नागेश्वर महतो	विन्देश्वर महतो	92.	सुरज लाल	पिता स्व. गनु लाल

(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
93.	बसंत राम	पिता स्व. अधुन राम	129.	रूपेश वर्मा	स्व. वैजनाथ वर्मा
94.	सुरेन्द्र लोहरा	पिता कैलाश लोहरा	130.	संजय कुमार	पिता बचू राम
95.	ललन रजक	सोनू लाल रजक	131.	विजय कुमार	चरित्र महतो
96.	राजकुमार सिंह	हरदेव सिंह	132.	डिलेजर खाखा	
97.	कन्हैया बेदिया	रघुवा बेदिया	133.	शिव कुमार यादव	चमरा यादव
98.	प्रदीप राम	स्व. राम अवतार राम	134.	रामू राव	बाबू राव
99.	संजीत राम	स्व. राम अवतार राम	135.	बिमला	
100.	मोनिका कुजूर	गोपाल राम तिकी	136.	भुनेश्वर प्रसाद	सियाला सिंह
101.	रोशन बारला		137.	ज्योति प्रकाश दास	तारा पदों दास
102.	अशोक कुमार	श्री गुलाब राम	138.	बहादुर निरोला	स्व. चन्द्रबहादुर निरोला
103.	ओम प्रकाश	महावीर साहनी	139.	अखया बोहरा	गौरंगा बोहरा
104.	रामनन्दन साहु	श्रीराम चन्द्र साहु	140.	शेख मोबारक	शेख जाफर
105.	मरता बारला	जाकुशम बारला	141.	शेख इस्तेशर	शेख शादीर
106.	जलसू राम	महोदेव महतो	142.	मो. आलमखान	मो. जहुर खान
107.	मदीना खातुन	स्व. चान्द मोहम्मद	143.	शेख सफदर	शेख इब्रार अली
108.	निर्मल खलखो	स्व. शिलास खलखो	144.	नुकेल वेदिया	महेश्वर वेदिया
109.	अशोक राम	सनम राम	145.	बिरसा उराँव	भगत उराँव
110.	मो. सफरू आलम	मो. करीम	146.	दिनेश महतो	बोधो महतो
111.	मो. आशिक	मो. हसन	147.	सोमा होरो	सनिका होरो
112.	देवनाथ राम	नगीना राम	148.	नवीन लकड़ा	विलियम लकड़ा
113.	विकास भट्टाचार्य	एस.एन. भट्टाचार्य	149.	विजय पाल	श्री पी. पाल
114.	मिथिलेश कुमार	कोतिवास शर्मा	150.	अनिल राम	
115.	सरोज झा	पी.एन. झा	151.	राजकुमार राम	
116.	मुक्ता राय	ए.के. राय	152.	दिलीप राम	
117.	साधना घोष	के.सी. घोष	153.	रामचन्द्र महतो	
118.	पूनम टोण्डो	इमील तिकी	154.	प्रकाश कुमार	
119.	सुशीला भेंगरा	एम. भेंगरा	155.	राजेन्द्र टोण्डो	सिरिल टोण्डो
120.	कृष्णावती तिवारी	बी.एन. तिवारी	156.	महेन्द्र टोण्डो	
121.	शबनम खातून	पति शेख अनवर	157.	संजय कुमार	
122.	नारायण	पी.के. विश्वास	158.	इकवाल	
123.	राम प्रसाद साहू	महावीर साहू	159.	ज्योति दास	
124.	मो. अमीन	मो. सलाउद्दीन	160.	रविन्द्र नाथ रजक	पिता मथन रजक
125.	विनोद सिंह	राजेश सिंह	161.	बुचु मांझी	पिता गंगाजनध
126.	झालो देवी	खरामू मुंडा	162.	मिलन पतरा	पिता दुर्गापद पतरा
127.	फुलमनी देवी	दुर्गा कच्छप	163.	पप्पू महतो	
128.	प्रमोद दास	हरे कृष्ण दास	164.	विजय प्रसाद राम	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
165.	फ्रांसिस जान		201.	मिदू उराँव	मान्डू उराँव
166.	संतोष दास		202.	सुरेन्द्र कुमार	बोधु पासवान
167.	सुबोध राम		203.	शांति गाड़ी	रामधनी गाड़ी
168.	दिलीप नायक		204.	मो. अबलू अंसारी	मो. मंसूर अली
169.	हकीक अंसारी		205.	बिरसी गाड़ी	करमा लिण्डा
170.	युसुफ अंसारी		206.	अरुण तिवारी	के.एन. तिवारी
171.	रघु प्रसाद		207.	गोपाल राम	काली दास राम
172.	कुमार श्रेष्ठा	पिता श्री ज्ञान श्रेष्ठा	208.	तनुजा पाल	श्री बी. पाल
173.	दीपक पोद्दार	राधा	209.	ज्योति प्रकाश दास	तारा पाडा दास
174.	बिरसा उराँव		210.	बसन्त राम	स्व. अगनू राम
175.	प्रसन्न कुमार वारीक		211.	जगदीश राम	शिवू राम
176.	सोहराई गाड़ी	मरयागा	212.	किशोर भगत	चिंतामनी भगत
177.	राजू उराँव		213.	बेला गाड़ी	बुधवा गाड़ी
178.	शिवू सिन्हा		214.	ओम रंजन मालकीय	
179.	सुशील महतो		215.	धनेश्वर महतो	
180.	टेलेसफोर कल्लू		216.	प्रमोद कुमार	बहुक प्रसाद
181.	सीता देवी		217.	आनन्द कुमार	
182.	प्रतिमा देवी				
183.	फिलोमिना टोप्पो	पति इगसलुस टोप्पो			
184.	क्रिस्टीना खाखा				
185.	ललिता देवी	स्व. बहादुर मुडा			
186.	अन्जना कुजूर	पति रखवाल कुजूर			
187.	जयन्ती देवी	पति संतोष केरकेता चौड़ी			
188.	देवन्ती कुमारी	पिता श्री जयराम केरकेता चौड़ी			
189.	मंजू कुमारी				
190.	पुनीता देवी				
191.	पुनम मिन्ज				
192.	करमी गाड़ी				
193.	कुवरी				
194.	सिंलगी गाड़ी				
195.	पुण्या देवी				
196.	कमरु जमा	अख्तर अंसारी			
197.	सालो गाड़ी	रीदू गाड़ी			
198.	फुलमनी टोप्पो	बिगन टोप्पो			
199.	शांति टोप्पो	स्व. राम टोप्पो			
200.	प्रमती खलखो	बिरसा खलखो			

नई दिल्ली, 9 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 105.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 153/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/282/97-आई. आर. (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th December, 2004

S.O. 105.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 153/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 8-12-2004.

[No. L-20012/282/97-IR(C-1)]

S.S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD****PRESENT :**

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10
(1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE NO. 153 OF 1998

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of
Govindpur Colliery of M/s. BCCL and their
workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : Mr. R.R. Prasad,
Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D.K. Verma
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 22nd Nov., 2004

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/282/97-IR(Coal-I), dated the 15th May, 2000.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the denial to provide employment to Shri Amit Kumar Ram dependent of late Fulmoni Kamin No. 3, by the management of Govindpur Area III of M/s. BCCL is justified ? If not, to what relief is Shri Amit Kumar Ram entitled ?"

2. The case of the petitioner according to written Statement submitted by the sponsoring union on his behalf in brief is as follows :—

The sponsoring union submitted that Smt. Fulmoni Kamin No. 3 was a permanent employee of Govindpur Colliery as Shale picker. She died in harness on 5-9-1984, leaving behind the petitioner as her son. They submitted that as per provision of N.C.W. A. said son Amit Kumar Ram of the deceased workman is entitled to get employment on account of the death of his deceased mother and submitted application for his employment before the management supported by all relevant papers. They disclosed that in course of processing that application Personnel Manager Govindpur Colliery issued a letter dated 17-12-1987 asking him to submit attested certificates which he complied with duly but till raising of the

Industrial Dispute management did not provide him employment in spite of fulfilment of all requirements on his part illegally, arbitrarily and violating the principle of natural justice.

As a result, he compelled to raise Industrial Dispute through sponsoring Union for conciliation which ultimately resulted in reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The sponsoring Union accordingly submitted prayer to pass award directing the management to provide employment to Sri Amit Kumar Ram dependent son of late Fulmoni Kamin No. 3 with effect from the date of death of her mother with other consequential relief which he is entitled to get.

3. Management on the contrary after filing Written Statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring union asserted in the Written Statement and filed on behalf of the petitioner.

They submitted that after the death of Fulmoni Kamin No. 3 on 5-9-1984 none of her dependent submitted any application for employment as per provision of NCWA. However, after a lapse of two years of her death i.e. in the year 1986 Amit Kumar Ram applied for his employment on compassionate ground but in course of scrutiny as they found some discrepancy in the papers submitted by him they were in doubt about the genuinity of the claimant as the son of Smt. Fulmoni Kamin No. 3. Accordingly he was asked by the management to provide genuine documents for establishing his relationship with Smt. Fulmoni Kamin No. 3 and death certificate of the deceased employee. They alleged that in spite of giving opportunity the petitioner Amit Kumar Ram could not submit any paper showing his relationship with Fulmoni Kamin No. 3 as well as her death certificate and for which they did not get scope to consider his claim for employment on compassionate ground as per NCWA.

They disclosed that after a lapse of 10 years the sponsoring union raised the present Industrial dispute and demanded for his employment which is a stale demand and for which his claim is liable to be rejected.

4. POINTS TO BE DECIDED

"Whether the denial to provide employment to Shri Amit Kumar Ram dependent of late Fulmoni Kamin No. 3, by the management of Govindpur Area III of M/s. BCCL is justified ? If not, to what relief is Shri Amit Kumar Ram entitled ?"

5. FINDING WITH REASONS

It transpires from the record that sponsoring Union with a view to substantiate their claim examined the petitioner as WW-1. Management on the contrary examined one witness as MW-1 in support of their claim.

Now considering the facts disclosed in the pleadings of both sides and also considering evidence of WW-1 and MW-1. I find no dispute to hold that Smt. Fulmoni Kamin No. 3 was a Shale picker and posted at Govindpur Colliery. It is also admitted fact that the said Fulmoni Kamin No. 3 died on 5-9-1984. While she was in service. WW-1 i.e. the petitioner during evidence disclosed that after the death of his mother he submitted application on 13-8-1985 for his employment on compassionate ground as per provision of N.C.W.A. He disclosed that after submitting the said application management issued a letter to him dt. 24/25-4-1986 (Ext. W-1) with direction to submit necessary papers. He submitted that in response to that direction he furnished all required papers to the management. Thereafter management issued another letter dt. 16/17-12-1987 asking him to deposit death certificate of his mother duly attested by competent person (Ex. W-2) which he also complied with. He disclosed that after the death of his mother management released the Provident Fund and other benefit left in the account of his mother in his Savings Bank account on two occasions i.e. in the month of December, 1985 and January, 1986 to the tune of Rs. 22,346 and Rs. 7550 respectively. It is the specific allegation of the petitioner that management arbitrarily withholding his claim for employment started killing time taking different plea and for which he had been forced to raise Industrial Dispute for his relief.

On the contrary it is the claim of the management that as the petitioner caused delay in submitting his petition, Headquarter rejected his claim. It is not the case of the management that for non-furnishing of the particulars the claim of the petitioner was not considered. It is seen that Fulmoni Kamin No. 3 died on 5-9-1984. The petitioner submitted his application for employment on 13-8-1985 i.e. within one year after the death of his mother Fulmoni Kamin. It is seen that the petitioner furnished all particulars as required by the management. There is also no dispute that petitioner Amit Kumar was her son. If the management was not satisfied about the death of Fulmoni Kamin and about her son they definitely would not release her Provident Fund and other benefits accrued by Fulmoni Kamin No. 3 in the Bank account of the petitioner. In spite of that fact it was the local management who killed time to refer the case of the petitioner to the Headquarter. The two letters marked as Exts. W-1 and W-2 shows that local management took about one year eight months time to issue second letter with direction to the petitioner to furnish death certificate of his mother duly attested by competent person. It is really curious to note that management being satisfied absolutely about the death of Smt. Fulmoni Kamin No. 3 released her dues in favour of her son. It is not the claim of the management that the petitioner was not the genuine son. If so it is unexplained actually what circumstances led them to call for death certificate of Smt. Fulmoni Kamin No. 3 again from her son after a lapse of long period.

NCWA is a bipartite agreement between the management and workmen by which apart from fixation of wages to workmen different responsibilities and liabilities have been fixed which are to be abided by both sides. The provision as laid down in Clause 9.4.3 of NCWA has clearly pointed out under which circumstances a dependent of the deceased's claim for employment on compassionate ground could be considered. There is no dispute to hold that the petitioner being the genuine son of Smt. Fulmoni Kamin No. 3 submitted his application for employment on compassionate ground after premature death of his mother. It was expected that management with due diligence would consider the said application for his employment within the periphery of the provision as laid down in clause 9.4.3 of NCWA. Instead of doing so they started killing time and ultimately rejected his application taking the plea that there was delay in placing the claim in question. I have already discussed above that within one year after the death of his mother the petitioner submitted his application for employment. Therefore, there is no scope to say that he made inordinate delay in placing his claim. On the contrary it speaks that it was for the local management such delay was caused and for which the petitioner in no circumstances could be held responsible.

When there was no other ground for rejection of the claim of the petitioner for his employment on compassionate ground I should say that management arbitrarily violating the principle of natural justice ignored the claim of the petitioner.

Accordingly, in view of the facts and circumstances discussed above I hold that management cannot exonerate their responsibility to provide employment to the petitioner on compassionate ground as per provision of NCWA, if he is not otherwise declared medically unfit.

In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

“The denial to provide employment to Shri Amit Kumar Ram dependent of late Fulmoni Kamin No. 3, by the management of Govindpur Area III of M/s. BCCL is justified. Consequently Shri Amit Kumar Ram dependent of Late Fulmoni Kamin No. 3 is entitled to get employment under the management if he is not otherwise declared medically unfit.”

Management is directed to implement the Award within three months from the date of its publication in the Gazette of India in the light of the observation made above.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 106.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार, औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 310/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 8-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-20012/330/2001-आई. आर. (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th December, 2004

S.O. 106.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 310/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 8-12-2004.

[No. L-20012/330/2001-IR(C-1)]

S.S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD
PRESENT :**

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

**In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section
10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947**

REFERENCE NO. 310 OF 2001

PARTIES :

Employers in relation to the management of Katras Area of M/s. BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : Mr. S. N. Goswami,
Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Mr. U. N. Lall,
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 22nd Nov., 2004

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/330/2001 dated 29th November, 2001.

SCHEDULE

Whether the action of the management of M/s. BCCL Kustore Area in not accepting the

application of Smt. Sundri Kamin under VRS(F) and not giving appointment to the dependent son in law as applied for, is just and proper? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman and her dependent entitled?"

2. The case of the petitioner/workman raised by the sponsoring Union in brief is as follows :—

The sponsoring Union submitted that the concerned workman Smt. Sundari Kamin was a wagon loader under the management of Ramkanali Colliery who was initially appointed at East Katras Colliery on 4-10-1971 under Katras Project Area.

It has been submitted by them that in the year 1985 management introduced VRS(F) for the female workers with a view to reduce the female workers from collieries under M/s. BCCL for mining purposes with the conditions that employment of their male dependent will be provided in their place after acceptance of V.R. They submitted that in the year 1992 management launched similar scheme and in response to that scheme the concerned workman i.e. Smt. Sundari Kamin tendered her resignation and submitted application form duly prescribed under the said scheme alongwith other relevant documents and certificate as required in support of her application for sponsoring employment to her son-in-law i.e. the petition Rajesh Das who was solely dependent on her within prescribed time and under the age limit.

The concerned workman applied for her resignation under VRS(F) in the year 1992 owing to her ill health and also with a view to provide employment to her son-in-law Rajesh Kumar. It has been disclosed that during course of verification as the requisite submitted by her found correct she was called for interview vide Ref. No. BCCL/KPA/PD/93/F-VRS(F)/96 dt. 13-1-1993 and in response to that letter she attended the said interview on 16-1-1993 and her application under VRS(F) was accepted. During said interview the concerned workman made it clear that her husband who also was an employee under the management died on 4-3-1992 at Central Hospital Dhanbad leaving behind her as his widow and for married daughters out of which youngest daughter Geeta Kumari and her husband Rajesdh Kumar would live with them being their dependant. She also submitted affidavit sworn by her three son-in-laws viz. Ramswarup Das husband of Chinta Devi, Anis Das husband of Sumitra Devi and Bhim Das husband of Sita Devi about raising no objection of her youngest son-in-law Rajesh Kumar was provided with employment under the said scheme.

It has been alleged that in spite of the said interview and furnishing all requisite documents to the satisfaction of the management they without showing any reason left her case pending. It has been further alleged that in spite of submitting several representations to consider the claim of the concerned workman management did not give any

importance to the same. Actually they neither confirmed the acceptance of her application under the said scheme nor was allowed to retire herself from her service. On the contrary she was forced to continue in service depriving her to get the benefit of the said scheme illegally, arbitrarily and violating the principle of natural justice and for which she had been compelled to raise Industrial Dispute for her relief.

Accordingly prayer has been made for passing award directing the management to provide employment to Rajesh Kumar accepting the V.R. of the concerned workman.

3. Management on the contrary after filing Written Statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring union agitated in raising industrial dispute and the facts which have been ventilated in the Written Statement submitted to that effect.

They submitted that the concerned workman was a wagon loader at Katras Colliery and applied for V.R.S.(F) and alongwith the same submitted application for employment of her son-in-law Rajesh Das. As the said application was not in proper form they by letter No. BCCL/KPA/PD/93/F-VRS(F)/96 dt. 13-1-1993 asked her for an interview on 16-1-1993. They disclosed that as there was discrepancy in her application the same could not be processed and forwarded to Headquarter for acceptance of her V.R. and also for providing employment to her son-in-law. They submitted that the application for employment under VRS(F) was incomplete as the same was not properly filled up and other conditions such as no objection from other son-in-laws were submitted and for all these reasons her case could not be considered. They submitted that there was not fault on their part but fault was on the part of the concerned workman and in spite of giving opportunity to rectify those faults as she did not do so her claim was not considered and for that reason there is no scope to say that her claim was ignored illegally, arbitrarily and violating the principle of natural justice. Accordingly, they submitted prayer to pass award rejecting her claim.

4. POINTS TO BE DECIDED

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. BCCL Kustore Area in not accepting the application of Smt. Sundri Kamin under VRS(F) and not giving appointment to the dependent son-in-law as applied for, is just and proper? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman and her dependent entitled?"

5. FINDING WITH REASONS

It transpires from the record that excepting reliance of some documentary evidence neither the sponsoring union nor the management adduced any oral evidence with a view to substantiate their respective claim.

Now considering the facts disclosed in the pleadings of both sides and also documentary evidence let me

consider if the petitioner is entitled to get any relief or not.

There is no dispute to hold that said Smt. Sundari Kamin got her appointment on 4-10-1971 at Katras Project Area and thereafter posted at Katras Chaitudih Colliery and lastly posted at Ramkanali Colliery under Katras Area No. IV.

It is also admitted fact that in the year 1992 management issued circular of V.R.S.(F) inviting applications from the female workers who desires to retire herself from the service of the company voluntarily and in her place intend to promote employment of any of her dependent.

It is the contention of the sponsoring union that Smt. Sundari Kamin in response to that call of the management submitted her resignation to the management for its acceptance and sponsored the name of her son-in-law Rajesh Das i.e. the substituted petitioner for his employment and to that effect she submitted all relevant papers.

It is further contention of the sponsoring union that Smt. Sundari Kamin opting the scheme of V.R.S.(F) introduced by the management submitted her resignation on the ground of her health and in her place sponsored the name of her son-in-law Rajesh Das for his employment. It is seen that Smt. Sundari Kamin was posted at Katras Chaitudih Colliery while she submitted her resignation under VRS(F) Scheme but in course of pendency of the disposal of her claim she was transferred to Ramkanali Colliery. The letter dt. 13-1-1993 marked as Ext. M-1/2 and Ext. W-1/1 has exposed clearly that Deputy Chief Personnel Manager, Katras Project Area asked Smt. Sundari Kamin to appear before interview on 16-1-1993 in view of application submitted by her under VRS(F) Scheme. After that interview management vide letter dt. 17-3-1993 Ext. M-1 directed her to furnish the requisite particulars as mentioned in the same. It is the contention of the sponsoring union that long before issuance of that letter Smt. Sundari Kamin submitted her declaration not only but also sworn affidavit wherein she requested the management to provide employment to her son-in-law Rajesh Das i.e. the present petitioner accepting her resignation. The letter written by Smt. Sundari Kamin addressed to the management Ext. M-1/1 and W-1/4 definitely has supported her claim. It further transpires that she also submitted full particulars of her son-in-law for his employment when his name was sponsored by her. Ext. W-1/5. Even after her interview on 16-1-1993 she submitted affidavit wherein she assigned reason why the name of Rajesh Das husband of her youngest daughter Geeta Kumari was sponsored for his employment. It is the specific allegation of the sponsoring union that management neither communicated her about rejection of the prayer not its acceptance. They disclosed that they

had been compelled to raise industrial dispute for relief only for the harassing attitude of the management.

Ld. Advocate for the management in course of hearing submitted that the claim of the concerned workman could not be considered as she did not submit application properly. If this submission of the Ld. Advocate for the management is taken into consideration the question which will crop up is why they called for interview of Smt. Sundari Kamin on 16-1-1993 by letter dated 13-1-1993 Ext. M-1/1 and further why they asked her to furnish the required particulars through letter marked as Ext. W-1/3. Further contention of Ld. Advocate for the management is that the management could not consider that claim as female V.R.S. Scheme has been suspended. The said decision of suspension was taken in view of discussions held on 7-12-1992. At the time of discussion in the meeting of the management on 7-12-1992, Deputy Chief Personnel Manager, Katras Area (Ext. M-1/3) was very much present. Therefore, said Dy. Chief Personnel Manager was very much aware of this fact, but it is really funny thing to note that Dy. Chief Personnel Manager, Katras Project Area called for interview of Smt. Sundari Kamin by letter dt. 13-1-2003 Ext. M-1/2 and subsequent letter dt. 17-2-2003 Ext. W-1/3. Therefore, conduct of the management will expose clearly that management did not issue any order of suspension in respect of the VRS(F) Scheme introduced by them in response to which Smt. Sundari Kamin submitted application for acceptance of her resignation sponsoring the name of her youngest son-in-law Rajesh Das for his employment.

The plea taken by the management why the concerned lady did not disclose the name of her four daughters in the service record cannot be considered as a ground for ignoring her claim. The management I suppose have their own machinery to enquire into the genuinity of her claim but without doing so with a view to exonerate their liability in a most arbitrary way neither rejected nor accepted the claim in question.

It is admitted fact that management introduced VRS(F) specially for the female workers with the outlook to reduce female workers from their collieries for the mining purposes introducing Miner/Loader in underground mines operation to increase productions with the conditions that employment of their dependants to be absorbed in the colliery in their places who intends to retire herself from the service subject to fulfilment of the terms and conditions.

It is seen that Smt. Sundari Kamin Wagon Loader in response to that scheme submitted her application for acceptance of her resignation sponsoring the name of her youngest daughter-in-law Rajesh Das for his employment in her place who was solely dependant on her. She submitted her resignation on the ground of her ill health. From the death certificate Ext. W-1/14 it is exposed that

Smt. Sundari Kamin was a patient of Carcinoma and she died on 11-4-2004. The death certificate accordingly speaks that as she was a cancer patient it was not possible on her part to render proper service to the management to upkeep the productions. Her such serious ailment speaks clearly why she submitted application for acceptance of her resignation sponsoring the name of her youngest son-in-law for his employment who was physically competent enough to render proper service to the management in upkeeping.

No evidence on the part of the management is forthcoming to show which terms and conditions the said lady has failed to fulfil for acceptance of her resignation which she tendered. On the contrary by swearing affidavit she has made all the points clear. It is seen that in spite of submitting affidavit the management did not consider necessary to communicate their decisions to that lady worker. On the contrary they allowed to kill time. It is clear that as the concerned lady worker was a patient of cancer it was not possible on her part to render proper service to the management but in spite of such fact they ignored her claim which definitely stood in the way of VRS(F) introduced by them. I consider that it was absolute duty of the management to communicate the decisions to the concerned lady worker about the fate of the application which she submitted but instead of doing so they killed time and ultimately she succumbed to her ailment.

Such acts on the part of the management I should say was absolutely arbitrary and against the principle of natural justice. As the concerned lady worker is no more in the world there is no reason to close the chapter for the whimsical acts of the management. She actually was deprived to get proper justice from the management. Accordingly, in view of the facts and circumstances discussed above I hold that petitioner Rajesh Das, son-in-law of Smt. Sundari Kamin is entitled to get employment if he is not declared medically unfit for the interest of justice.

In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

“The action of the management of M/s. BCCL Kustore Area in not accepting the application of Smt. Sundari Kamin under VRS(F) and not giving appointment to the dependent son-in-law as applied for is not just and proper. Consequently, the dependent son-in-law of Sundari Kamin is entitled to get employment under the management subject to his physical fitness.”

The management is directed to implement the Award within three months from the date of its publication in the Gazette of India in the light of the observation made above.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 9 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 107.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूको बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में श्रम न्यायालय, पुणे के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 453/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 09-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/25/2000-आई. आर. (बी.-II)]
सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th December, 2004

S.O. 107.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 453/2000) of the Labour Court, Pune (Maharashtra) as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of UCO Bank and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 09-12-2004.

[No. L-12012/25/2000-IR(B-II)]
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI. P. E. HAVAL, PRESIDING OFFICER, II LABOUR COURT, PUNE

Reference (IDA) 453/2000

The Divisional Manager, UCO Bank
Opp. Sangam Press
Kothrud, Pune (Maharashtra)-411029. —I Party
AND

Shri. R. P. Kasbe
Plot No. 59, Shahunagar,
Kedgaon Deviche, Ahmednagar —II Party

AWARD

(DATED : 12-8-2004)

1. This is a reference made by Dy. Commissioner of Labour, Pune u/s 10(1) and 12(5) read with Sec-2-A of the I.D.A. for adjudication of the industrial dispute between The Divisional Manager, UCO Bank (hereinafter referred to as First Party) and R P Kasbe, workman (hereinafter referred to as Second Party) mentioned in the Schedule which reads as under :

SCHEDULE

"Mr. R. P. Kasbe should be reinstated with full back wages with continuity of service w.e.f. 22-11-93".

2. Second Party appeared through Advocate Mhaske in pursuance of notice but Second Party failed to file his statement of claim, although the reference is of

the year 2000. It seems Second Party is not interested in prosecuting his case. I therefore have no alternative but to dispose of the reference for want of prosecution and pass the following order :

ORDER

1. Reference is hereby disposed of for want of prosecution by SP.
2. No order as to costs.

Place : PUNE P.E. HAVAL, Presiding Officer
Date : 12-8-2004

नई दिल्ली, 9 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 108.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में श्रम न्यायालय, पुणे के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 542/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 09-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/79/2000-आई. आर. (बी.-II)]
सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th December, 2004

S.O. 108.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 542/2000) of the Labour Court, Pune (Maharashtra) as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Bank of Maharashtra and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 09-12-2004.

[No. L-12012/79/2000-IR(B-II)]
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI. P. E. HAVAL, PRESIDING OFFICER, II LABOUR COURT, PUNE

Reference (IDA) 542/2000

The Chief Manager (Admn.) BOM
Bank of Maharashtra
Bharti Vidyapeeth Bhavan,
13, Sadashiv Peth, Pune
Pune-30 —I Party

AND

Shri. Vishnu B. Kadam
1216, Patil Bungalow
D.G., Pune-4 —II Party

Coram : Shri. P.E. Haval

APPEARANCES :

None for I Party

Shri. Vipradas, Advocate for II Party

AWARD

(DATED : 17-9-2004)

(Dictated in Open Court)

1. This is a reference made by Dy. Commissioner of Labour, Pune u/s 10(1) and 12(5) read with Sec-2-A of the I.D. Act for adjudication of the industrial dispute between Bank of Maharashtra, employer (hereinafter referred to as First Party) and V. B. Kadam, employee (hereinafter referred to as Second Party) mentioned in the Schedule which reads as under :

SCHEDULE

"Mr. V. B. Kadam should be reinstated with full back wages with continuity of service w.e.f. 15-11-89".

2. Notices were issued to the parties. Shri. V. B. Kadam filed his statement of claim at Exh. 8. Adv. Vipradas appeared for Second Party by filing his Vakalatnama Exh. 6. Notice of hearing was also issued to employer Bank of Maharashtra in addition to notice to file written statement. Both the notices were served on employer Bank of Maharashtra. Employer Bank of Maharashtra did not appear nor filed any written statement and hence the matter proceeded ex parte against the Bank vide order dt. 19-10-2001. Thereafter, workman Vishnu Kadam filed his affidavit as Exh. 8 stating therein as under :

1. The Second Party submits that earlier to aforesaid order dt. 29-9-2001 of adjudication there were conciliation proceedings before Asst. Labour Commissioner (Central) who intervened in the dispute and made recommendations in favour of the workman. However, the Management of the First Party was obstinate and raised fictitious contentions denying the claim and contentions of the workman, consequent to which this dispute was referred to this Hon'ble Court for adjudication as required by the provisions of ID Act, 1947.

2. The Second Party submits that First Party is a Banking Company registered under the Companies Act and having its Head Office at Lokmangal Karyalaya, Shivajinagar, Pune and having one of its administration office at Bharati Vidyapeeth Bhavan, 13 Sadashiv Peth, Pune-30. The First Party is carrying on its business of banking throughout India including Pune District in Maharashtra and

several labour laws including ID Act, 1947 is applicable to First Party. The First Party is an industry as defined under section 2(j) of ID Act, 1947. The Second Party is a workman as defined under section 2(s) of ID Act, 1947 and service conditions of Second Party are covered as per Shastry Award and Bipartite Settlement.

3. The workman was appointed as peon on 1-12-67 in the Bank. Thereafter due to satisfactory work he was appointed as sub-staff peon (Daftari) on 1-6-98 at Aundh Branch, Pune of the Bank. The workman was doing work of keeping and maintaining record, sorting the daily vouchers and stitching them properly of the Aundh Branch of the Bank. The workman was in the employment of the Bank at its Aundh Branch from 1-6-67 to 15-11-89. During his employment, workman's work was satisfactory. Workman's service record was clean and he was not issued any memo, warning letter or chargesheet. The workman has received regular increments all allowances. The workman has put in 21 years service in the Bank. The First Party Bank has terminated his services on 15-11-89 and at that time, his last drawn salary was Rs. 5500 p.m.
4. The Second party submits that due to his wife illness in the year 1988 he was required to attend to his wife and hence he could not attend his duties during illness period of his wife. There was dispute between the workman and then Branch Manager of Aundh Branch, Pune about workman absenteeism. The workman due to his genuine valid reasons was required to stay at home and there was no intention not to attend his duties. Then Branch Manager has waited to involve the workman and to teach him a lesson for arguing with the Branch Manager. The First party has issued chargesheet dt. 22-10-88 on the basis of allegations of the Banks Branch Manager.
5. The Second party submits that the person who has issued chargesheet dt. 12-10-88 and termination letter dt. 15-11-89 has no authority and power to issue the same. The said chargesheet and termination letter are not legal proper, valid in law and the same is liable to be set aside and the workman is entitled for the reinstatement and full back wages.
6. The Second party denies allegations in both the chargesheets dt. 29-4-88 and 22-10-88. The First Party Bank has started departmental

enquiry against the workman. The workman was also suspended pending enquiry. Copy of enquiry officer's findings was not given to the workman and no opportunity was given to him to give his say, to show how findings are perverse and how charges are not proved against the workman.

7. The chargesheet dt. 22-10-88 is not legal, proper and all the allegations are denied by the Second Party. The enquiry enacted against the workman is not tenable in law and liable to be set aside on following grounds :

- (a) The Bank has appointed one Shri Hendre for holding an enquiry, who is a regular Enquiry Officer of the Bank and have vast experience of Labour laws.
- (b) The workman was suspended pending enquiry and pending enquiry First Party has not paid subsistence allowance to the workman. The Bank and Enquiry Officer purposely prolonged the enquiry to enquire that out of financial shutterings workman gives up and surrender to the Branch Manager of the Bank. Non-payment of subsistence allowance also amounts to violation of principles of natural justice.
- (c) Chargesheet is dt. 22-10-88 and the Bank started enquiry on 12-11-88 and completed on 11-7-89. Ex-parte evidence of Bank witness was recorded by the Enquiry Officer and during the pendency of enquiry. First Party has made corrigendum dt. 17-6-89 to the chargesheet dt. 22-10-88 at the instance of Disciplinary Authority. The Second Party was not given any opportunity to put up his say nor show cause notice was given to him before awarding punishment.
- (d) The Bank has not given relevant documents, statement of witness reports of Bank Officers etc. to the workman alongwith the chargesheet to enable him to defend the charges. The workman was not given inspection of voucher report, original documents, statement of witnesses etc. Enquiry Officer has taken on record xerox copies of documents without seeing the original documents and hence there was a collusion between Enquiry Officer and the Bank in taking documents on record and Enquiry Officer was a tool in the hands of the Bank and he was appointed to give findings in favour of the Bank. The Enquiry Officer has not given

any opportunity to cross-examine the witness of the Bank. The Bank has led evidence about the charges which were not stated in the chargesheet and hence the workman was caught unaware about the charges and hence it amounts to denial of opportunity.

- (e) The dates of enquiry were not communicated to the workman in time and hence no opportunity to the workman given to participate in the enquiry to defend his case. Hence ex parte enquiry conducted by the Enquiry Officer. The workman was not given any opportunity to cross-examine the witness and put forward his case properly.
- (f) On perusal of chargesheet, it can be seen that such charges can be made against any person. The workman is not concerned with such charges. It was the responsibility of the ledger clerk, passing officer, cashier to take care while making payments and when the payment is made it is presumed that they have taken all the precautions while making payments to the concerned saving account holders. The Second Party has no concern about counter work as he was given separate room to work as Daftari. The Second Party has not withdrawn any amount from Account No. 767 of Shri Hulawale. Mr. Gurav and Clerk Kale who were responsible for payment to Shri Hulawale has taken false statement from Shri Hulawale. There is no evidence on record to prove that the workman has withdrawn the amounts from Mr. Hulawale's account. The Second Party has not signed the withdrawal slip. Similarly Mr. Anand Tukaram Rakshe having S/A No. 11290. The withdrawal slips are not signed by the workman and payment in withdrawal slips is made only when it is all corroborated by pass book and signed by the party and cashier has made payments which itself proves that the payment is made to the account holder. In respect of Account No. 9387 of Shri Gulab S. Rakshe the withdrawal slip is not signed by the workman. It bears thumb impression and Mr. Murkute has attested the same. Hence, Murkute with collusion with cashier and Branch Manager made false allegations against the Second Party. Hence all the charges are not proved in the enquiry and findings of Enquiry Officer are perverse.

8. The Second Party therefore prays that dismissal from the Bank service on 15-11-89 may be declared as illegal, improper and be quashed and set aside. Further he should be reinstated with continuity of service with full back wages, increments, Bonus, Difference of DA, Employers' PF contribution etc. and all other intermediate monetary benefits which he would have earned if in employment."

3. I have no reason to disbelieve the contents of affidavit of workman Vishnu Kadam at Exh. 8. I, therefore, proceed to pass following order :

ORDER

1. It is hereby declared that termination of services of Shri. Vishnu B. Kadam w.e.f. 15-11-89 is illegal and unjust.
2. The First Party Bank of Maharashtra is therefore hereby directed to reinstate workman Vishnu B. Kadam with continuity of service and with full back wages w.e.f. 15-11-89.
3. No order as to costs.

Place : Pune P. E. HAVAL, Presiding Officer
Date : 17-9-2004

नई दिल्ली, 9 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 109.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार कॉर्पोरेशन बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 32/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 09-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/205/2002-आई. आर. (बी.-II)].
सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th December, 2004

S.O. 109.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 32/2003) of the Central Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Nagpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Corporation Bank and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 09-12-2004.

[No. L-12011/205/2002-IR(B-II)]
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, NAGPUR

PRESENT :

Shri E. Ismail, Presiding Officer

Case No : C.G.I.T./NGP/32/2003

Date : 15-09-2004

Shri N. M. Kale—Petitioner

Vs.

The Asstt. General Manager Corpora. Bank—Respondent

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub Section (1) and Sub Section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute for adjudication vide order No. L-12011/205/2002/IR(B-II) dt. 27-01-2003 on following schedule.

This is a reference by Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour which reads as follows :—

"Whether the action of the management of Corporation Bank through its Assistant General Manager, Mumbai and the Branch Manager, Nagpur in terminating the services of the workman Shri N. M. Kale, Ex Sub-staff w.e.f. 29-07-2000 is legal? If not, what relief the said workman is entitled to?"

The petitioner filed Statement of Claim and documents. The case was posted today for Written Statement and documents. When a compromise petition was filed. Union representative Shri Rajendra Phase, the affected employee Shri N. M. Kale, Shri M. Satyanarayana, Senior Manager of the bank and his counsel present and signed and admitted before me the terms of compromise.

An award is passed in terms of compromise as follows :—

The workman Shri N. M. Kale shall be appointed as a Peon at one of the branches at Nagpur. He will not be entitled to the former service for any benefit or back wages.

Award passed as above. Transmit.

E. ISMAIL, Presiding Officer

(1) Witness for petitioner—Nil.

(2) Witness for respondent—Nil.

(3) Exhibits for petitioner—Nil.

(4) Exhibits for respondent—Nil.

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 110.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यू.को. बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण, पटना के पंचाट [संदर्भ संख्या 6 (c)/2003] को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/3/2002-आई. आर. (बी.-II)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

S.O. 110.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award [Ref. No. 6(c)/2003] of the Industrial Tribunal, PATNA (BIHAR) as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the management of UCO Bank, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 14-12-2004.

[No. L-12011/3/2002-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, PATNA

Reference No. 6(c) of 2003

Management of UCO Bank, Regional Office, Maurya Lok Complex, A-Block, 4th Floor, Patna (Bihar) and their workman represented by the State Secretary, UCO Bank Employees Association, C/o UCO Bank, Exhibition Road, Patna (Bihar).

For the Management : Mr. P.K. Chatterjee, A.C.O., UCO Bank.

For the Workman : Sri B. Prasad, State Secretary, UCO Bank, Employees Association, Patna.

PRESENT :

Priya Saran, Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Patna.

AWARD

Patna, dated the 9th December, 2004

By adjudication order No. L-12011/3/2002-IR (B-II) dated 03-05-2002 the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi has referred under Clause(d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter to be referred to as 'the Act'), the following dispute between the management of UCO Bank, Regional Office, Maurya Lok Complex, A-Block, Patna and their workman Shri Shantu Kumar for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of UCO Bank in terminating the services of Shri Shantu Kumar on 9-4-1997 is legal and justified ? If not, what relief is he entitled to ?"

2. Both parties have filed their written statement and contested the reference. Worker's case, in short, that he was orally appointed by the Divisional Manager, UCO Bank, Patna to discharge the duties of a peon from 3-11-86 at Divisional Office, Patna. He used to perform all the works of peon throughout the day. He was initially given Rs. 10 per day which was raised from time to time and lastly Rs. 80 per day. It is further mentioned in his Written Statement that a settlement was arrived at between the management of UCO Bank (for short "Management") and workmen's Union, whereunder all daily rated workers who had worked for 240 days in between 12-10-86 to 12-10-89 were to be permanently absorbed. The workers submitted an application under said Scheme for his permanent absorption but that was not considered by the management resulting in a dispute before C.G.I.T., Dhanbad for his regularisation. While the dispute was still pending the worker was terminated from service from 9-4-1997. Hence, the present reference for adjudication whether management's action in terminating worker's from services is legal and justified. The worker has challenged management's action for violating the provisions of Sec. 25F and 33 of the Act and also unfair labour practices. Prayer has been accordingly made for worker's regularisation in terms of settlement above referred and reinstatement with back wages.

3. The management has, inter alia, stated in the W.S. that worker's engagement on 3-11-86 on daily wages for doing some works of contingent nature was ab initio void and nullity as the Divisional Manager had no such authority and no person could be appointed without undergoing legal process and formalities made therefor. The worker was engaged on daily wages for the works of Water Boy against a non-existent post. He was never engaged to work as a peon. The R.B.I. also had placed restrictions on the Bank against making fresh appointment. It is further mentioned in the W. S. that as per terms of settlement a Water Boy on daily wages was not eligible for empanelment and so, the worker being a Water Boy could not have such claim and was hence not empanelled. His entire engagement by an incompetent person against a non-existent post being a nullity, he was rightly disengaged or terminated with effect from 9-4-1997. The worker does not come under the definition of a worker nor can claim any benefit u/s. 25F of the Act. The management in the facts and circumstances as above has prayed to disallow worker's claim.

4. The basic question before us is whether the worker is entitled to the benefit under settlement dated 19-10-1989 (Ext. W/3) which is an admitted document.

The document envisages that persons engaged on daily wage basis were to be empanelled and absorbed by the Bank who are engaged as casual workers for full days work for 240 days or more during a period of three years immediately preceding settlement, but one engaged as a Water Boy was not eligible for such consideration.

5. Engagement of the worker in the Bank has not been denied by the management, but according to them he was engaged as a Water Boy on daily wages on 3-11-86 and remained in the Bank as such till 8-4-97. The management's claim is that he never performed peon's work nor was engaged as such and so, his case is not covered by 1989 settlement. His claim for empanelment and absorption was hence not entertained by the management.

6. Let us now see what is the evidence on record for coming to a decision in this case. Management has examined two witnesses besides filing some documents to prove their stand. Both their witnesses namely MW1 Sri Sahadeo Pd. Ambasta and MW2 Sri Anil Kumar are Bank Officials. MW1 says that the worker is a loanee and has taken a loan of Rs. 2000 on 31-3-87 for tea shop which is still outstanding. According to MW2, the worker was running his tea stall at Divisional Office, Patna and had taken a loan from Kankarbagh Branch. Besides above, he also served Water to the staff members as a Water Boy.

7. Ext. M is worker's loan application and Ext. M/6 is a Certificate under the signature of Senior Manager that said loan is still outstanding. Factum of Loan is not disputed by the worker. He as WW1, has rather accepted with open heart in para 7 of his deposition that he applied for loan at the advice of one Bank Official as he was a need of money for his father's treatment. Moreover, this fact is not in issue before us. All the more, it is not the case of the Bank nor this has been established by evidence that a worker is not entitled to loan. Management's other documents are M/1—General Manager's letter dated 28-4-97 noting prohibition to engagement of casual worker, M/2—Kolkata High Court decision in WP No. 1390/98, M/3—list of candidates absorbed after empanelment, M/4—Worker's withdrawal petition of Misc. Case No. 2/98 and M/5—MOU between the management and the Union on Bank's three years revival Plan. None of these documents are helpful to the management so far facts and circumstances of the case are concerned. Worker's representative rather informed at the time of argument that some restrictions were imposed by R.B.I. when Bank's financial position was bad but the situation has now since changed and the Bank is running in huge profit. Annual report 2002-2003 was also placed before me in support of his submission.

8. Worker on the other hand, has examined three witnesses namely WW1 Shantu Kumar worker himself, WW2 Manvendra Choudhary and WW3 Ajay Chatterjee. The worker has also filed some documents which are marked as Exts. W to W/8.

9. WW1 has spoken at length to categorically support his case that he worked and discharged duties as a peon at the Divisional Office of UCO Bank, Patna from 3-11-86 to 8-4-97. Initially, he was given Rs. 10 per day which was raised to Rs. 80 per day at last. He submitted his application (Ext. W) for his regularisation under the agreement (Ext. W/3). He was, however, not empanelled nor regularised by the Bank. About 200 persons of the empanelled workers have been regularised. During cross-examination, he says that he had worked for 240 days in a year preceding his termination.

10. WW2 is a retired officer of the Bank, and WW3 works in Regional Office of the Bank. WW1 makes a specific statement that the worker was appointed on daily wages and he worked at Divisional Office, Patna from 1986 till the witness retired on 1-2-93. The management utilised his services as a peon. He submitted an application for his regularisation under the agreement which was processed by WW2. He prepared details of work done by the worker (Ext. W/1) and the details of statements sent to Head Office for empanelment and absorption (Ext. W/2). Ext. W/1 indicates that the worker had performed his job for many more days than 240 days and Ext. W/2 shows that he performed all types of job including peon's job for over one thousand days from 12-10-86 onwards till the statement was prepared i.e. 22-12-89. These two documents go to establish clearly that the worker's services were utilised by the management to perform all types of job including those of pen's work and he regularly rendered his services, and his case appears well covered under 1989 settlement.

11. WW3 also supports worker's case in full. He categorically states that he regularly worked from 3-11-86 to 8-4-97 at the Divisional Office throughout office hours and discharged all the works of a peon. He further says that while an Industrial dispute was going on regarding his regularisation before Tribunal, he was terminated from service.

12. Categorical statements made by the worker's witnesses coupled with Exts. W/1 and W/2 take us to irresistible conclusion that the worker was orally appointed by the management and he discharged all the works of a peon from 3-11-1986 to 8-4-1997. Management's contention that worker's initial appointment was illegal and void and did not confer any right upon him to take shelter of Sec. 25F of the Act appears to be totally

misconceived as question of illegal and invalid appointment can not be imported in a reference made under I.D. Act. "Workman" is defined under Sec. 2 (S) of the Act and says that any person including an apprentice doing any manual, unskilled, skilled, technical, operational, Clerical or Supervisory work for hire or reward would qualify as a workman notwithstanding whether the contract of employment was express or implied. As the worker qualifies as a workman u/s. 2(S) the benefit u/s. 25F is automatically attracted to him provided he has been in continuous service for 240 days in a calendar year. The evidence on record clearly shows that the worker competes for the benefits u/s. 25F of the Act. This is one aspect of the case. In the present case, the guiding document is Ext. W/3, which is a settlement arrived at between the parties, where under a casual worker was to be empanelled and absorbed provided he has completed at least 240 days work during last three years preceding settlement. Ext. W/1 is a Bank's document and it clearly shows that the worker was qualified for empanelment and absorption under the settlement. I have no hesitation to come to a finding on the basis of evidence before us that the worker was well entitled for consideration and empanelment followed by absorption in terms of settlement. Bank's plea that he being a Water Boy was not eligible for consideration does not get support from evidence. We have seen that there is no evidence worth the name to suggest that the worker's engagement was exclusively as a Water Boy.

13. Ext. W/4 is a letter from the Head Office to the Divisional Manager pointing towards discrepancies regarding some candidates including that of worker for considering his case for absorption. The Head Office required only details of date-wise breakup of the work done by worker. This document does not indicate that worker's case could not be considered for his being ineligible under the agreement. Ext. W/5 is an order dated 31-7-1997 in Complaint 2 of 1997 whereby C.G.I.T., Dhanbad issued a direction to the management to maintain status quo till the disposal of case. Ext. W/6 is worker's petition to Regional Manager, Patna for reinstatement in view of above order. Ext. W/7 is notice to parties issued by A.L.C. (Central), Patna in a conciliation proceeding and W/8 is a list of 22 persons who according to the worker have been absorbed in regular service. These documents are not of much importance for the decision of present reference.

14. To sum up the evidence on record appears to be almost conclusive to suggest that the worker was orally appointed by the Divisional Manager, UCO Bank, Patna and the management went on utilising his services as a peon continuously from 3-11-86 to 8-4-1997 i.e. for over

ten years. It is quite suprising to note that worker's application was not considered for empanelment or absorption in terms of 1989 settlement although he was well qualified for consideration. The evidence is clear on the point that he had been a workman u/s. 2(S) of the Act and accordingly, it was obligatory on the part of the management to have complied with the provisions of Sec. 25F of the Act before termination or retrenchment. The management has definitely violated the provisions of Sec. 25F and worker's case has got to be upheld.

15. In the result, I find and hold accordingly, in view of discussion aforesaid on materials on record that the action of the management of UCO Bank in terminating the services of worker Shri Shantu Kumar on 9-4-97 is quite illegal and unjustified and he is entitled to reinstatement with back wages at the rate he was last paid. The management is accordingly directed to reinstate the worker Shantu Kumar from the date he was disengaged/retrenched with back wages as indicated above. The management is further directed to absorb him and regularise his services as a regular staff from the date he joins the Bank. The management is further directed to comply the order within two months of notification of the Award.

16. Award accordingly.

PRIYA SARAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 111.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सिंडिकेट बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं.-2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाद (संदर्भ संख्या 42/96) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/226/95-आई. आर. (बी.-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अव्वर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

S.O. 111.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 42/96) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. 2, New Delhi as shown in the annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Syndicate Bank, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 14-12-2004.

[No. L-12012/226/95-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN,
GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE
NEW DELHI**

I.D. NO. 42/96

R. N. Rai, Presiding Officer

In the matter of :

Smt. Pushp Lata Sethi,
Through The Secretary,
Syndicate Bank Staff Association,
Ram Naresh Bhawan, Tilak Gali,
Pahar Ganj, New Delhi-110055.

VERSUS

The Asstt. General Manager,
Syndicate Bank, 6, Bhagwan Dass Road,
New Delhi-110002.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12012/226/95-IR (B-2) Central Government Dated 26-03-1996 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :

"Whether the action of the management of Syndicate Bank, New Delhi in imposing the punishment of stoppage of next one increment with cumulative effect on Smt. Pushp Lata Sethi, Clerk vide their order dt. 04-02-1994 is legal and justified ? If not, what relief is the said workman entitled to ?"

The union has filed statement of claim on behalf of the workman. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that the workman Smt. Pushp Lata Sethi is in non-subordinate cadre of the Syndicate Bank and while working at its Narela Branch as Cashier was suspended by the Manager of Narela Branch who happened not to be a disciplinary authority and later the action of the Branch Manager of Narela Branch of the bank was ratified by the disciplinary authority of the bank, which is bad in law and thereby indication of disciplinary proceedings against the workman was void ab-initio. That, the workman was served with a chargesheet. The charge in the chargesheet was having a broader prospective than the defined charge under the para. That, a forced enquiry was conducted over the charge which is not a defined charge in BPS and an illegal punishment of stoppage of one increment was imposed upon the workman.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement, it has been stated that it is not denied that the workman was employed in the bank as a clerk at

Narela Branch since 14th April, 1986. While working as such, on 14th May, 1990, the workman was entrusted with and was performing the duties of Receipt Cashier, receiving cash pertaining to S.B., O.D. and deposit accounts in the Cash Cabin in the ground floor of the branch premises. The workman committed willful insubordination by refusing to transfer funds to payment cashier and also refused to make direct payments to customers thereby causing inconvenience to the customers and also to the normal functioning of the branch on 14th May, 1990. The workman was placed under suspension by the Manager, Narela Branch vide letter dt. 14th May, 1990. It is denied that the action of the Branch Manager of Narela Branch in issuing suspension letter or that the disciplinary authority ratifying the said action was bad in law or that the disciplinary proceedings against the workman were void ab-initio. The allegations are false.

That it is not denied that the workman was served with a chargesheet dt. 22nd May, 1990 under para 19.05(e) of B.P.S. 1966 for her act of willful insubordination as per the charge mentioned therein. The act of misconduct committed by the workman was very serious. After understanding the charge the workman submitted her explanation. Thereafter a departmental enquiry was conducted in the matter. The workman participated in the enquiry alongwith her defence representative and utilized the opportunities extended to her to cross-examine the witnesses and also to produce her evidence/defence. It is submitted that the enquiry conducted against her is fair and in accordance with the provisions of the Bi-partite settlement and all the principles of natural justice were complied with.

The Enquiry Officer submitted his report holding the workman guilty of the charge levelled against her in the chargesheet on the basis of oral and documentary evidence recorded during the enquiry. Thereafter the disciplinary authority taking into consideration the gravity of the misconduct and also its impact on the branch and also after satisfying himself that the misconduct committed by the workman are proved, proposed the punishment of stoppage of one increment with cumulative effect and after giving a personal hearing in the matter of proposed punishment, awarded the punishment. The workman filed an appeal to the appellate authority and the appellate authority confirmed the order by a speaking order. It is denied that a farce enquiry was conducted. It is further denied that there was no defined charge. It is further denied that the punishment imposed was illegal in any manner. The stoppage of one increment with cumulative effect for the gross misconduct of willful insubordination and disobedience of lawful and reasonable orders of the management is in conformity with the gravity of the misconduct. It is submitted that in the averment of claims are ill-founded, ill-motivated and untenable. The workman is not entitled to any relief.

The management in the written statement has denied almost all the paragraphs of the statement of claim and has stated that proper enquiry was held. Full opportunity was afforded to the CSE to cross-examine the witnesses and she was afforded opportunity to produce evidence in her defence.

The workman has filed rejoinder and in the rejoinder, she has stated the averments of her statement of claim and she has asserted that suspension letter was void ab initio. Since suspension letter was void the entire enquiry vitiates.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record. It was submitted from the side of the management that the workman/applicant was suspended by the Branch Manager whereas the Branch Manager is not entitled to suspend the workman/applicant.

In this context, my attention was drawn to letter dt. 4-5-67. By this circular, the competent authority for suspension has been prescribed and Branch Manager is nowhere empowered to suspend any employee. In view of the circular letter dt. 4-5-1967, the Branch Manager has got no power to suspend an employee. The workman/applicant was suspended by the Branch Manager and it was subsequently ratified by the disciplinary authority but there is no provision for ratification of suspension order. As such, suspension order is quite illegal but suspension order and domestic enquiry are two different aspects of the same Act. The domestic enquiry can be conducted without suspending an employee. As such, suspension has got no nexus with the conduct of domestic enquiry. Suspension is of course void ab initio but enquiry will not be void ab initio on account of the illegal suspension. Domestic enquiries can be held without suspension. The workman/applicant has admitted in her cross-examination that she appeared before the enquiry officer along with her defence representatives, the copies of all the documents were supplied to her and also the copies of documents asked for by her, she did not know if the witness produced by the management were cross-examined by her defence representative. She was given opportunity to produce her evidence. Objections raised by her defence representative were recorded by the enquiry officer. The enquiry officer had given opportunity to produce her entire evidence. From the admissions of the workman/applicant, it becomes quite clear that she has been afforded proper opportunity during the enquiry proceedings and enquiry has been held according to the principle of natural justice and she has been afforded proper opportunity. In case, the enquiry has been held according to the principles of natural justice and the workman/applicant has been provided opportunity to defend himself, the enquiry cannot be said to be unfair. From perusal of the record, it becomes obvious that the enquiry is quite fair.

So far as the suspension is concerned, suspension is illegal. In case suspension is found illegal, the workman/applicant shall be deemed to be an employee of the management and suspension order will not be effective in the circumstances of the case. The result would be that the workman applicant would be entitled to get all the benefits as if she had not been suspended as suspension order is invalid and illegal.

The reference is replied thus :

The action of the management of Syndicate Bank, New Delhi in imposing the punishment of stoppage of next one increment with cumulative effect on Smt. Pushp Lata Sethi, Clerk vide their order dt. 04-02-1994 is not absolutely legal and justified. The workman/applicant is entitled to get full wages and benefits of her period of suspension. So far as with holding of one increment with cumulative effect is concerned, it is quite proper and valid. The management is directed to make payment of the entire amount of her wages of the period of suspension within one month from the publication of the award as suspension is illegal. In case of default, the workman/applicant will be entitled to get an interest of 12% per annum.

The award is given accordingly.

DT. : 14-12-2004

R.N. RAJ, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 112.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ़ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोक्ताओं और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जोधपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 19/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन 12012/389/2001-आई. आर. (चौ.-1)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi the 15th December, 2004

S.O. 112.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 19/2002) of the Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jodhpur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 14-12-2004.

[No. L-12012/389/2001-(R(B-1)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

अनुबंध**औद्योगिक विवाद अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय,
जोधपुर**

पीठासीन अधिकारी : श्री के.के. गुप्ता, आर.एच.जे.एस.

औ.वि. (केन्द्रीय) संख्या : 19/2002

श्री भैरूलाल सालवी पुत्र श्री हीरालाल जी सालवी द्वारा श्री ललित शर्मा महामंत्री, अखिल भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर कर्मचारी संघ, द्वारा एस.बी.बी.जे. मंडिया रोड शाखा पाली, मारवाड़ ... प्रार्थी

बनाम

सहायक महाप्रबन्धक-प्रथम, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर, अंचल कार्यालय-6-ए न्यू फतेहपुरा, उदयपुर ... अप्रार्थी

उपस्थिति :

- (1) प्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि श्री अनिल मेहता उप.
- (2) अप्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि हाजिर नहीं।

अधिनिर्णय

दिनांक 14-9-2004

श्रम मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार नई दिल्ली ने अपनी अधिसूचना क्रमांक एल-12012/389/2001 (आई.आर.बी-1) दिनांक 11-3-2002 के द्वारा निम्न विवाद वास्ते अधिनिर्णय इस न्यायालय को प्रेषित किया है :

“क्या श्रमिक श्री भैरूलाल सालवी को उसके नियोजक-सहायक महाप्रबन्धक स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर क्षेत्र प्रथम अंचल कार्यालय उदयपुर, द्वारा उसकी नियुक्ति की तिथि दिनांक 9-7-1994 से उसे नियमित/स्थायी नियुक्ति नहीं देकर एक नियमित चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी के समान वेतन एवं अन्य सुविधाएं नहीं दिया जाना उचित है ? यदि नहीं, तो श्रमिक अपने नियोजक से क्या राहत पाने का अधिकारी है ?”

उक्त रेफरन्स इस न्यायालय में प्राप्त होने पर दर्ज रजिस्टर्ड किया जाकर पक्षकारों को जरिये नोटिस आहूत किया गया। प्रार्थी ने अपना मांग-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया जिसका अप्रार्थी की ओर से जवाब प्रस्तुत किया गया। दोनों पक्षों की ओर से शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किये गये, प्रार्थी के साक्षियों से अप्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि द्वारा जिरह की गई तथा यह प्रकरण अप्रार्थी के गवाह से जिरह हेतु 26-8-04 को नियत किया गया उसी दरम्यान दिनांक 26-7-04 को प्रार्थी की ओर से एक प्रार्थना-पत्र इस आशय का पेश किया कि प्रार्थी यूनियन व अप्रार्थी संस्थान के मध्य हुई वार्ता के आधार पर समझौते का आश्वासन देने के कारण प्रार्थी यूनियन इस वाद को आगे नहीं चलाना चाहती है तथा प्रार्थी यूनियन व अप्रार्थी संस्थान के बीच लोक अदालत की भावना से राजीनामा हो जाने के कारण इस प्रकरण में कोई विवाद नहीं रह जाने का अधिनिर्णय पारित किया जावे। उक्त प्रार्थना-पत्र की प्रति अप्रार्थी को दी गई। चूंकि

दोनों पक्षों के मध्य लोक अदालत की भावना से राजीनामा हो चुका है और प्रार्थी यूनियन इस विवाद को आगे चलाना नहीं चाहती है अतः समस्त तथ्यों एवं परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए इस प्रकरण में “कोई विवाद नहीं रह जाने का अधिनिर्णय” (नो डिस्च्युट एवार्ड) पारित किया जाता है।

इस अधिनिर्णय को प्रकाशनार्थ श्रम मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली को प्रेषित किया जावे।

यह अधिनिर्णय आज दिनांक 14-9-2004 को खुले न्यायालय में हस्ताक्षर कर सुनाया गया।

के.के. गुप्ता, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 113.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जोधपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 5/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/137/2002-आई.आर. (बी.-1)]

सी. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

S.O. 113.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 5/2004) of the Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jodhpur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 14-12-2004.

[No. L-12012/137/2002-IR(B-1)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

अनुबंध**औद्योगिक विवाद अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय,
जोधपुर**

पीठासीन अधिकारी : श्री के.के. गुप्ता, आर.एच.जे.एस.

औ.वि. (केन्द्रीय) संख्या : 5/2004

श्रीमति लक्ष्मी कच्छवाहा वगैरा जरिये प्रेसिडेन्ट स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर कर्मचारी संघ, मार्फत एस.बी.बी.जे. सुराणा मार्केट ब्रांच, पाली, मारवाड़। ... प्रार्थी

बनाम

1. प्रबन्ध निदेशक एस.बी.बी.जे. हैड ऑफिस तिलक मार्ग, जयपुर
2. एसिस्टेंट जनरल मैनेजर, एस.बी.बी.जे. रिजनल ऑफिस ए-23 शास्त्रीनगर, जोधपुर। ... अप्रार्थी

उपस्थिति :

- (1) प्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि श्री अनिल मेहता उप.
- (2) अप्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि श्री पी.पी. माथुर उप.

अधिनिर्णय

दिनांक 12-8-2004

श्रम मंत्रालय भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली ने अपनी अधिसूचना क्रमांक एल-12012/137/2002 [आई.आर. (बी-1)] दिनांक 20-2-2004 से निम्न विवाद वास्ते अधिनिर्णय इस न्यायालय को प्रेषित किया है :

“क्या प्रबन्ध निदेशक, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर प्रधान कार्यालय तिलक मार्ग, जयपुर द्वारा लिपिक सह-रोकड़िया—श्री लक्ष्मी कच्छवा एव 9 अन्य को 27 फरवरी 1993 के निर्देश दिनांक 28-11-98 व 24-10-83 के विरुद्ध श्री एल.एन. झालानी एवं श्री आर.के. अग्रवाल को विशेष सहायक के पद पर अंचल कार्यालय में 5 वर्ष से अधिक समय से पदस्थापित रखना सही एवं न्यायोचित है ? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मचारी संघ प्रभावित सदस्यगण कब और किस प्रकार लाभान्वित होंगे ?”

उक्त रेफरेन्स इस न्यायालय में प्राप्त होने पर दर्ज रजिस्टर्ड किया जाकर पक्षकारों को जरिये नोटिस आहूत किया गया। दिनांक 8-7-04 को दोनों पक्ष उपस्थित आये व मांग-पत्र पेश करने हेतु आज की पेशी नियत की गई। दिनांक 26-7-04 को प्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि ने एक प्रार्थना-पत्र इस आशय का पेश किया कि प्रार्थी यूनियन व अप्रार्थी संस्थान के मध्य हुई वार्ता के आधार पर समझौते का आश्वासन देने के कारण प्रार्थी यूनियन कथित वाद आगे नहीं चलाना चाहती है अतः प्रकरण में नोडिस्पयूट एवार्ड पारित किया जावे। अतः प्रार्थी यूनियन व अप्रार्थी संस्थान के मध्य कोई विवाद नहीं रह जाने के कारण इस प्रकरण में अब कोई विवाद शेष नहीं रह जाने के कारण इस प्रकरण में “कोई विवाद नहीं रह जाने का अधिनिर्णय” (नोडिस्पयूट एवार्ड) पारित किया जाता है।

इस अधिनिर्णय को प्रकाशनार्थ श्रम मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली को प्रेषित किया जावे।

यह अधिनिर्णय आज दिनांक 12-8-2004 को खुले न्यायालय में हस्ताक्षर कर सुनाया गया।

के.के. गुप्ता, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 114.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जोधपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 13/2002)

को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/484/2001-आई. आर. (बी.-1)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

S.O. 114.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref No. 13/2002) of the Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jodhpur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 14-12-2004.

[No. L-12012/484/2001-IR(B-I)]

C GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

अनुबंध**औद्योगिक विवाद अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय
जोधपुर**

पीठासीन अधिकारी : श्री के.के. गुप्ता, आर.एच.जे.एस.

औ.वि. (केन्द्रीय) संख्या : 13/2002

श्री चन्द्रभूषण कुमार जरिये प्रेसिडेन्ट अखिल भारतीय एस.बी.बी.जे. कर्मचारी संघ, द्वारा स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर सुराणा मार्केट ब्रांच, पाली (मारवाड़)

... प्रार्थी

बनाम

दी मैनेजर पर्सनल (प्रशासन) स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर मुख्यालय तिलक मार्ग, जयपुर।

... अप्रार्थी

उपस्थिति :

- (1) प्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि श्री अनिल मेहता उप.
- (2) अप्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि श्री पी.पी. माथुर उप.

अधिनिर्णय

दिनांक 12-8-2004

श्रम मंत्रालय भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली ने अपनी अधिसूचना क्रमांक एल-12012/484/2001 (आई.आर.बी-1) दिनांक 4-4-2002 से निम्न विवाद वास्ते अधिनिर्णय इस न्यायालय को प्रेषित किया है :

“क्या प्रबन्ध निदेशक, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर प्रधान कार्यालय, जयपुर के द्वारा श्रमिक श्री चन्द्रभूषण कुमार, लिपिक टंकक का स्थानान्तरण देवगढ़ मदारिया से भदोही (उ.प्र.) नहीं करके श्री राजेश कुमार मिश्रा के पदस्थापना आदेश दिनांक 11-11-96 से करना उचित एवं वैध है ? यदि नहीं, तो उक्त श्रमिक अपने नियोजक से क्या राहत पाने का अधिकारी है ?”

उक्त रेफरेन्स इस न्यायालय में प्राप्त होने पर दर्ज रजिस्टर्ड किया जाकर पक्षकारों को जरिये नोटिस आहुत किया गया। प्रार्थी ने अपना मांग-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया जिसका जवाब अप्रार्थी की ओर से पेश किया गया। मांग-पत्र के समर्थन में प्रार्थी ने स्वयं का शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया तथा यह प्रकरण अप्रार्थी के शपथ-पत्र हेतु नियत था। इसी दरम्यान प्रार्थी की ओर से दिनांक 26-7-04 को एक प्रार्थना-पत्र कोई विवाद नहीं रहने का अधिनिर्णय पारित करने हेतु पेश किया जो आज की पेशी पर रखा गया। आज दोनों पक्षों के प्रतिनिधि उपस्थित हैं। प्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि ने प्रार्थना-पत्र में अभिकथित किया है कि प्रार्थी यूनियन व अप्रार्थी संस्थान के मध्य हुई वार्ता के आधार पर समझौते का आश्वासन देने के कारण प्रार्थी यूनियन उक्त वाद आगे चलाना नहीं चाहती है, प्रार्थी यूनियन व अप्रार्थी संस्थान के मध्य कोई विवाद नहीं रह जाने के कारण उक्त प्रकरण में अब कोई विवाद शेष नहीं रह जाने के कारण इस प्रकरण में "कोई विवाद नहीं रह जाने का अधिनिर्णय (नोडिस्पयुट एवार्ड) पारित किया जाता है।"

इस अधिनिर्णय को प्रकाशनार्थ श्रम मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली को प्रेषित किया जावे।

यह अधिनिर्णय आज दिनांक 12-8-2004 को खुले न्यायालय में हस्ताक्षर कर सुनाया गया।

के.के. गुप्ता, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 115.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जोधपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 7/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12012/210/2003-आई. आर. (बी.-I)]
सी. गंगाधरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

S.O. 115.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 7/2004) of the Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jodhpur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 14-12-2004.

[No. L-12012/210/2003-IR(B-I)]
C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy

अनुबंध

औद्योगिक विवाद अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय जोधपुर

औ.वि. (केन्द्रीय) संख्या : 7/2004

पीठासीन अधिकारी : श्री के.के. गुप्ता, आर.एच.जे.एस.

नाथुराम डांगी द्वारा महामंत्री, अखिल भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर कर्मचारी संघ, पाली मारवाड़। . . . प्रार्थी

बनाम

सहायक महाप्रबन्धक-स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर क्षेत्रीय कार्यालय, जोधपुर। . . . अप्रार्थी

उपस्थिति :

- (1) प्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि श्री अनिल मेहता उप.
- (2) अप्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि श्री पी.पी. माथुर उप.

अधिनिर्णय

दिनांक 02-9-2004

श्रम मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली ने अपनी अधिसूचना क्रमांक एल-12012/210/2003 दिनांक 15-3-2004 से निम्न विवाद वास्ते अधिनिर्णय इस न्यायालय को प्रेषित किया है :

"क्या कर्मकार श्री नाथुराम डांगी लिपिक सह रोकड़िया तख्तगढ़ को उसके नियोजक सहायक महाप्रबन्धक-III, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर, अंचल कार्यालय ए-30 शास्त्रीनगर, जोधपुर द्वारा अपने दण्डादेश दिनांक 16-8-2002 के द्वारा 2 वर्ष के लिये प्रधान रोकड़िया श्रेणी ई के पद से प्रत्याहित किया जाना उचित एवं वैध है? यदि नहीं, तो कर्मकार अपने नियोजक से क्या राहत पाने का अधिकारी है?"

उक्त रेफरेन्स इस न्यायालय में प्राप्त होने पर दर्ज रजिस्टर्ड किया जाकर पक्षकारों को जरिये नोटिस आहुत किया गया, दोनों पक्ष उपस्थित हुए व यह प्रकरण आज मांग-पत्र पेश करने हेतु नियत था। 6-8-04 को प्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि ने एक प्रार्थना-पत्र इस आशय का पेश किया कि प्रार्थी कर्मचारी संघ उपरोक्त प्रकरण को नहीं चलाना चाहता है अतः उक्त प्रकरण में लोक अदालत की भावना से नोडिस्पयुट एवार्ड पारित कर दिया जावे। उक्त प्रार्थना-पत्र आज पत्रावली के साथ पेश हुआ। चूंकि प्रार्थी कर्मचारी संघ उपरोक्त प्रकरण को चलाना नहीं चाहता है तथा लोक अदालत की भावना से प्रकरण में कोई कार्यवाही आगे चलाना नहीं चाहता है। अतः समस्त तथ्यों एवं परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए इस प्रकरण में "कोई विवाद नहीं रह जाने का अधिनिर्णय" (नोडिस्पयुट एवार्ड) पारित किया जाता है।

इस अधिनिर्णय को प्रकाशनार्थ श्रम मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली को प्रेषित किया जावे।

यह अधिनिर्णय आज दिनांक 2-9-2004 को खुले न्यायालय में हस्ताक्षर कर सुनाया गया।

के.के. गुप्ता, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 116.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एंड जयपुर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जोधपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 33/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/29/2001-आई. आर. (बी-1)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

S.O. 116.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 33/2001) of the Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jodhpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 14-12-2004.

[No. L-12011/29/2001-IR(B-I)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

अनुबंध

औद्योगिक विवाद अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, जोधपुर

पीठासीन अधिकारी :— श्री के. के. गुप्ता, आर. एच. जे. एस.

औ. वि. (केन्द्रीय) संख्या 33/2001

अखिल भारतीय स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर कर्मचारी संघ, द्वारा स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर, सुराणा मार्केट शाखा पाली, मारवाड़

बनाम

मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बीकानेर एण्ड जयपुर, प्रधान कार्यालय, तिलक मार्ग, जयपुर।

उपस्थिति :—

(1) प्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि श्री अनिल मेहता उप.

(2) अप्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि हाजिर नहीं।

अधिनिर्णय

दिनांक 14-9-2004

श्रम मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली ने अपनी अधिसूचना क्रमांक एल-12011/29/2001/आई.आर.(बी-1) दिनांक 21-8-2001 से निम्न विवाद वास्ते अधिनिर्णय इस न्यायालय को प्रेषित किया है :—

“Whether the action of the management of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur by not extending the facilities such as TA and DA and Special leave and

not holding meetings for redressal of the grievances of the workman who are members of Akhil Bhartiya State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur Karamchari Sangh is justified? If not to what relief the Union concern is entitled?”

उपरोक्त रेफरेन्स इस न्यायालय में प्राप्त होने पर दर्ज रजिस्टर्ड किया जाकर पक्षकारों को जरिये नोटिस आहूत किया गया। प्रार्थी ने अपना मांग-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया जिसका अप्रार्थी की ओर से जवाब प्रस्तुत किया गया तथा यह प्रकरण शपथ-पत्र प्रार्थी हेतु 26-8-04 को नियत था। 26-7-04 को प्रार्थी की ओर से एक प्रार्थना-पत्र इस आशय का पेश किया कि प्रार्थी यूनियन व अप्रार्थी संस्थान के मध्य हुई वार्ता के आधार पर समझौते का आश्वासन देने के कारण प्रार्थी यूनियन यह वाद आगे नहीं चलाना चाहती है तथा प्रार्थी यूनियन व अप्रार्थी संस्थान के बीच लोक अदालत की भावना से राजीनामा हो जाने के कारण इस प्रकरण में कोई विवाद नहीं रह जाने का अधिनिर्णय पारित किया जावे, उक्त प्रार्थना-पत्र की प्रति अप्रार्थी को दी गई। चूंकि दोनों पक्षों के मध्य लोक अदालत की भावना से राजीनामा हो चुका है और प्रार्थी यूनियन इस विवाद को आगे चलाना नहीं चाहती है अतः समस्त तथ्यों एवं परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए इस प्रकरण में “कोई विवाद नहीं रह जाने का अधिनिर्णय (नो डिस्प्यूट अवार्ड) पारित किया जाता है।”

इस अधिनिर्णय को प्रकाशनार्थ श्रम मंत्रालय भारत सरकार नई दिल्ली को प्रेषित किया जावे।

यह अधिनिर्णय आज दिनांक 14-9-2004 को खुले न्यायालय में हस्ताक्षर कर सुनाया गया।

के.के. गुप्ता, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 117.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय-II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 107/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/55/1996-आई. आर. (बी-1)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

S.O. 117.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 107/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-II, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 14-12-2004.

[No. L-12012/55/1996-IR(B-I)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN,
GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE,
NEW DELHI**

Presiding Officer : R. N. Rai

I. D. NO. 107/97

In the matter of :

Sh. Umed Singh,
Through Sh. S. K. Patney,
Circle President, SBI Staff Association,
(Delhi Circle)
A-50, New Multan Nagar, Delhi-56

Versus

S.B.I.,
Through the Asstt. General Manager,
Region No. IV, SBI,
Delhi Zonal Office,
11, Sansad Marg,
New Delhi-01.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-12012/55/96 IR-(B-I) Central government dt. 10-7-1997 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the management of SBI in terminating the services of Sh. Umed Singh w.e.f. 1-6-95 is just and fair ? If not to what relief the concerned workman is entitled”.

The claimant has filed statement of claim. In the statement of claim, it has been stated that on 6-7-94 the workman was appointed as a messenger at Ajmal Khan Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi branch of the bank. He worked thereat continuously from 6th July, 1994 to 31st May, 1995 to the entire satisfaction of his superiors.

That the service conditions of the workman in the bank are governed by Sastry Award as modified by the Desai Award and subsequent Bipartite Settlements. That on 31-5-95 (w.e.f. 1-6-95) the bank terminated the services of the workman without assigning any reasons and without any proper notice or salary in lieu of the notice. The bank did not pay any retrenchment compensation to the workman as provided for in S. 25 of the I.D. Act, 1947.

That the workman had worked for more than 240 days in one calendar year and fall under the category of protected workman. That in payment of the wages bank used to obtain from the workman the bills in the shape of

water supply @ 1.25 per bucket and pay the same by banker's cheque. The branch manager was doing so to hoodwink the authorities. The workman was performing the duties of a messenger and was at times deputed to outdoor duties and paid the conveyance bill for the same photocopy of some such paid bills is enclosed and marked as Annexures A-1 to 4.

That the bank while terminating the services of the workman also violated the provision of para 522(4) of the Sastry Award which provides as under :—

“The services of any employee other than a permanent employee or probationer may be terminated and he may leave service after 14 days' notice.”

No notice whatsoever was given to the employee. That the workman was not given any letter of appointment specifying pay and allowances and period of employment. That the action of the bank in terminating the service of the workman was illegal. The matter was raised before ALC(C), New Delhi.

The Central Government through its order No. L-12012/55/96-IR(B-I) dated 10-7-97 has referred the following dispute to your honour for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of SBI in terminating the services of Sh. Umed Singh w.e.f. 1-6-95 is just and fair ? If not to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to”.

That the workman worked from 6-7-94 to 31-5-95 continuously at Ajmal Khan Road branch. That the workman worked for more than 240 days in one calendar year.

That the bank did not give any appointment letter to the workman limiting or specifying his period of service. That the bank did not give any notice while retrenching the workman. The bank did not pay any salary in lieu of notice. The bank also did not pay any retrenchment compensation and that the bank resorted to cheap tactics of paying wages on the dotted lines.

That the action of the termination of the service of the workman by the bank is neither just nor fair.

The management/respondent has filed WS. In the WS it has been submitted that the dispute raised by Sh. Umed Singh is not an industrial dispute as the allegations made by Sh. Umed Singh that he was appointed as messenger at Ajmal Khan Road Karol Bagh branch of the bank from 6-7-94 to 31-5-95 is absolutely wrong and denied. It is absolutely incorrect that Sh. Umed Singh was appointed as messenger or he worked as messenger at Ajmal Khan Road, Karol Bagh branch of the bank. There is no relationship of master and servant. Actually the branch which is situated at first floor does

not have an appropriate supply of water and the branch used to purchase water from Sh. Umed Singh for which he used to submit bills and the payment was accordingly made to him. No salary or wages was ever paid to Sh. Umed Singh by the bank. The bank has no control over the work of Sh. Umed Singh. So, the allegations made by him are false and the dispute raised by him is not maintainable at all.

That the SBI is a public sector bank and there are set rules and regulations for the appointment of staff in the bank. Under these rules the branch manager has no authority to appoint any person. The appointment under these rules are made by the appointing authority at the zonal office after observing the rules in this regard with regard to giving equal opportunity to all the persons who apply for the job. The rules regarding reservation etc. are also observed. Admittedly the present claimant has never been recruited in the bank through the established rules. If engagement for purchasing water are taken as appointments then it shall open the back door in the appointments in the public sector banks and shall be violative of articles 14 and 16 of Constitution of India.

That even otherwise the claimant is not entitled for any relief. It has been held in *Eranallor Services Co-op. Bank Ltd. v. Labour Court* and others decided by Kerala High Court reported in 1987 bankers journal page 259 that Sec. 2(oo) suggest that the person who claim the benefits of Sec. 25(F) of the ID Act must be one validly appointed in the services of the employer. The services must be capable of being continued only if any of the events envisaged under clauses a, b and c of Sec. 2(oo) happens. In short the person who claims the benefit of Sec. 25(F) shall establish that he is on the services of employer having been appointed validly. It should be remembered that it is the contract of service that is terminated. The services cannot be terminated unless it is capable of being continued and capable of being continued means that the employee should have entered the service under a valid contract of services which cannot be terminated without complying with the provisions of Sec. 25(F). The workman in order to avail all the benefits of Sec. 25(F) shall have to establish that he has the right to continue in service. In the present case as there was no contract of service so; the question of payment of compensation u/s 25(F) of ID Act does not arise at all.

That the bank entered into an agreement with the All India State Bank of India staff federation for absorption for various personnel who have rendered temporary service or were engaged as casual labourer in the bank vide agreement dated 17-11-87 duly modified by agreement dated 16-7-88. In pursuance of that the bank made publications in various newspapers on 1-5-91 inviting applications from these persons for empanelling them for absorption in the bank provided they fulfil the various eligibility criteria as laid down in the agreement. One of

terms of the said agreement was that the persons who failed to apply for being given a chance for permanent appointment in the bank's service within the period specified by the bank, would fall under non-eligibility category. Sh. Umed Singh who did not submit any application in response to the bank's advertisement is not eligible to claim employment in the bank. On this ground alone his claim is liable to be dismissed. Even otherwise Sh. Singh was not eligible as per the terms of settlements for permanent absorption in the bank.

The management has denied almost all the paras of the statement of claim.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In his rejoinder, he has reiterated the averments of his claim.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the papers on the record. It was submitted from the side of the workman that the workman worked in the concerned branch from 10-08-1994 to 31-05-1994 so he has worked for more than 25 days. He was given payment every month and he has discharged all the duties of a messenger and it has been admitted by the management. As such, the payment made to the workman applicant has been admitted by the bank but it has been explained by the bank that the payment was made to him for supply of water. The cheques have been issued in the name of the workman applicant and it has been nowhere mentioned that he has given monthly salary for charges of supplying water to the branch. Only in the written statement, the case of making payment for supply of water has been taken and it transpires that he has done all the work of a messenger and peon while he was posted in the bank and on a particular date, he has gone on several places so it cannot be said that he supplied water as well as discharged the other duties. Payments have been made by voucher for the work which he performed during the period of his engagement. These payments have been admitted by the bank. It was submitted from the side of the management that he was supplying water to the branch as there was shortage of water in that area. He was given no appointment letter and he was not appointed by the competent authority, the Branch Manager is not the competent authority to appoint a person. He has been paid conveyance charges as he performed some duties of the messenger when he was found spared.

The Branch Manager has got no power to appoint the messenger of the bank. So he was illegally engaged by the Branch Manager. In this context, my attention was drawn to 1994 LLJ-II-320, M.P. High Court. The Hon'ble High Court has held that in case, the appointment is valid, even then 25-F of the ID Act is attracted. In 1995, LLJ-I-973, the same view has been expressed by the Hon'ble High Court. I have perused 1996-LLJ-I-page 478, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has also held that in case the workman has done 240 days work, he is entitled to be

regularised. In 1991 LLJ-I, page 155, the same view has been expressed by the Hon'ble High Court. The management has raised only two points, the first is that the Branch Manager is not competent to employ or engage a messenger or a peon. But in view of the judgements of the Hon'ble High Court, this point carries no force. The other point raised by the bank is that the payment has been made to him for supply of water. In case he supplied water for the whole day, how he performed duties of going to the different banks and different offices for collection of cheques and for service of urgent letters. As such, he worked as full fledged messenger or peon during the period mentioned above. Indeed, the Branch Manager is not a competent authority to appoint a messenger but in view of the judgements stated above, even if the engagement or employment is illegal, section 25-F is attracted. In case section 25-F is attracted, he deserves to be regularised. It is not the case of the bank that he served at the place of some other workman or messenger. In case, he did not discharge the duties of a messenger, who else performed all the work of the branch. He was the only person who performed the urgent work of the bank. There was no other messenger engaged at that time. This concludes that the workman applicant has done all the duties as a messenger and he has received money for his expenses of going to and fro and he has been made monthly payment also.

So far as wages are concerned, he is a manual worker and he must be doing some work to sustain his livelihood so regularisation of his service without back wages is sufficient for the ends of justice with continuity of service.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the management of the SBI in terminating the services of Sh. Umed Singh w.e.f. 1-6-95 is neither just nor fair. The workman applicant deserves to be regularised from 1-6-1995 without any back wages. The management is directed to regularise the services of the workman without any back wages but with continuity of service from 1-6-1995 within one month from publication of the award. In case of default, the workman applicant will be entitled to 10% interest on the back wages that will accrue.

DT. 13-12-2004

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 118.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में श्रम न्यायालय, सोलापुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई. डी. नं. 9/95) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12014/5/2004-आई. आर. (बी-1)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

S.O. 118.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. I. D. No. 9/95) of the Labour Court, Solapur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 14-12-2004.

[No. L-12014/5/2004-IR(B-I)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

IN THE COURT OF JUDGE, II LABOUR COURT, SOLAPUR, AT SOLAPUR

Ref. I.D.A. No. 9/95

Adjudication between :

Regional Manager,

Bank of India, Solapur.

—I Party

V/s

President,

Bank of India Staff Union.

—II Party

Corum : Shri K. B. Wagh, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES :

Shri. Sarada, Advocate, for the I Party.

Shri. G. H. Kulkarni, Advocate, for II Party.

AWARD

(Delivered on 27-8-2004)

1. Present reference is referred by the Desk Officer, Ministry of Labour, Government of India, New Delhi, vide order dated 16-8-1994, to this court for adjudication of a dispute between State Bank of India, Solapur (hereinafter referred to as the I party) and State Bank of India Staff Union (hereinafter referred to as the II party). Accordingly notices were served on the parties. Both parties appeared in the court. The II party has submitted his statement of claim Exh. U-5 and contended that the II party union is registered Trade union and affiliated to National Confederation of Bank of India Staff Unions (NCBISU) and National Confederation of Bank Employees (NCBE). The I party is a National Bank having its branches in the Solapur city. The I party has engaged several employees in various categories. The service conditions of Bank employees are governed by Sastry Award, Desai Award, various bipartite settlements and guidelines given by the finance department of Government of India. The service conditions are also governed by various sets of rules and customs formulated over the years by the Bank. On the basis of directives from Ministry of Finance, Deptt. of

Economic Affairs (Banking Division) New Delhi transfers of clerical staff from one branch to another are made by circular dated 12-3-82 by General Manager, Bank of India. The main features of the said circular are given as under :

- (a) in any case the posting of any clerical staff at a branch/office should not be extended beyond five years on any account.
- (b) branch-wise lists of entire clerical staff of the Region according to the period of their posting at the Branch or office should be prepared by the Regional Office.
- (c) clerical staff should be classified for the lists as who have been assigned duties of special assistance for unspecified period who have been assigned likewise other duties attracting special allowance who are not in receipt of any special allowance.
- (d) transfers should be effected on the basis of first come, first go at each branch or office.
- (e) no discretion is vested with any official at any level to deviate from the guidelines quoted in the circular dt. 12-3-82.

The II party further submitted that the employees mentioned in the Schedule of reference i.e. K. V. Uplaikar falls under the category of employees who are not in receipt of any special allowance. Said Shri. Uplaikar joined the Bank of India main branch on 15-10-84. He was transferred to Subhash Chowk, Branch—(currency Chest) under five year formula on 11-11-91. Shri. K. V. Uplaikar worked at Subhash chowk branch upto 2-1-91 and he has received the pay of a month from Subhash Chowk branch. Shri. K. V. Uplaikar was again transferred to Solapur main branch on 2-12-91 and joined the said branch on 3-12-91. As per circular dt. 12-3-82 for the list of employees of other clerical staff i.e. without allowance the name of Shri K. V. Uplaikar comes at Sr. No. 37 under five year formula as he joined the main branch after transfer on 3-12-91. Shri A. K. Lamkane and S. M. Birajdar are working at main Branch at Solapur since 1-11-78 and 28-1-83 respectively and they are at Sr. Nos. 1 and 2 as per the list prepared under five year formula prescribed by the circular dt. 12-3-82. But they and other employees are not considered for transfers by the first party even though they are working for more than five years at the same branch/office. Shri K. V. Uplaikar was working as a Joint General Secretary of IInd party union. He is active office bearer. The Bank of India employees union affiliated to All India Bank Employees Association is a rival union in Bank of India and first party acted under the influence of and pressure of said rival union. The transfer of Shri. K. V. Uplaikar has been effected deliberately by ignoring the circular, guidelines etc. with a view to harass him being office bearer of IInd party.

The I party has effected the transfers with a view to discourage membership of II party union and had shown the discrimination. The I party has shown favouritism to all other employees falling under the category of clerical staff who is not receipt of special allowance, working at main branch for more than five years. The first party has shown the favouritism towards some of the activists/ members of Bank of India Employees Union Solapur (affiliated to A.I.B.E.A.). The I party has effected the transfers mala fide from one place to another under the guise of management policy. The I party has committed the breach of circular dt. 12-3-82. There are no legal, valid grounds for effecting the transfers. No body has requested for the transfers. No choice was sought from the employees by the I party. The I party has effected the transfers arbitrarily, ex parte. The first party has ignored the guidelines given by the finance dept. of Govt. of India and exceeded the powers and jurisdiction. While effecting the transfers the I party has made exception in cases of agricultural assistants, teller etc. The I party has violated the declared policies, accepted principles about the transfers. The I party has deviated from the directives given by the Head Office and Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India, even though I party is not allowed to do so. The transfers effected by the I party are vindictive. The I party has committed breach of Section 25-T of I.D.A. by engaging in unfair labour practices. On the basis of aforesaid contentions the II party has prayed for quashing and setting aside the transfer order of employees mentioned in the schedule alongwith restraining order against the I party in respect of transfer of employees in contravention of provisions of Law, circular, guidelines, principles of first come first go and posting of the employees at their original posting.

2. Whereas I party by filing written statement Exh. C-6 seriously resisted and denied the contentions of the II party. It is contended by the I party that as per the circular the management has every right to transfer award staff i.e. clerical staff as per the exigencies of administration to any branch within the same linguistic area. The same view is upheld by our Bombay High Court. In such a circumstances the grievance raised by the Second Party in para 3 of the application does not appear to be correct. The II party has purposely suppressed the fact that Shri Uplaikar was acting as a Cash Clerk and that means he was a clerical staff. The necessary guidelines were issued to the Zonal Manager, Regional Manager laying down the procedure to be adopted for effecting the transfer of the clerical staff and the said procedure laid down in circular under reference cannot take away the original right of the first party as per the administrative exigencies. The letter dated 11-1-1993 submitted by General Secretary, Staff Union, Solapur unit, addressed to Regional Manager, Solapur, does not figure the name of Shri. K. V. Uplaikar as Joint General Secretary of II party. The name of

Shri K. V. Uplaikar not comes at Sr. no. 37 on the five year formula. The clerical staff can be transferred as per the convenience of the management and not at per the sweet wish of any party. The Management and the employees has to take into consideration smooth working of the institution. Only it has to be taken into consideration that the transfer of an employee should not cause any sort of harassment to the concerned party. In the present case, it can be very well seen that, Shri. K. V. Uplaikar has not specifically mentioned about how injustice is caused by transferring him from main branch to Subhash Chowk and vice versa. Shri K. V. Uplaikar has rejoined the main branch on 3-12-91 and he has not made any complaint for more than one and half year for the said transfer. On the contrary, by his conduct he showed that he has gladly accepted the transfer. Therefore his conduct stopped himself to raise complaint about transfer as per the principles of estoppel. It is further submitted that the action of management of I party Solapur in transferring employees were fully justified and they are in consonance with Bank's established policies and administrative exigencies. Unless the II party states as to how prejudice has been caused to him on account of his transfer it is not worth to consider the objection raised by the II party. On the basis of aforesaid contentions the I party has prayed for dismissing the reference with costs.

ISSUES

FINDINGS

1. Does II party prove that transferring the employees mentioned in the Schedule of the reference by the I party is illegal and unjustified ? ...Not proved.
2. Whether reference is maintainable ?...No.
3. Whether II party is entitled for relief as prayed ? ...No.
4. What award ? ...As per award passed below.

REASONS

3. Heard Ld. advocates for both parties. Perused material on record and after considering the same I came to the findings as stated above for the following reasons.

Issue Nos. 1 and 2 :

4. After due service of notice both parties have appeared before the court. II party filed statement of claim exh. U-5 alleging that action of I party transferring the workman named in the schedule of present reference is illegal and unjustified and prayed for a declaration to that effect and also prayed for relief that the employees specified in schedule of reference be transferred to their original place of posting and I party be directed not to transfer the employees in contravention of provisions of law, circular, guidelines, principles of first come first go

etc. II party also prayed that the I party be directed to count the date of posting for five year formula as per circular dated 12-3-82 from the date when the employees join at their original place of posting. II party also prayed for costs of the proceeding and just an equitable orders that may deem fit. Whereas I party filed w.s. Exh. C-6 and thereby seriously resisted and denied the case of II party. Allegations of II party that the I party has engaged in transferring employees named in the schedule of present reference is also denied and contended that its action of transferring said employees is fully in consonance and in conformity with the transfer policy laid down in circular dt. 12-3-1982 which is filed with list exh. C-9. It is contended that the case of II party is liable to be dismissed as the allegations are made with ulterior motive. Therefore burden of proving the allegations is on II party. However, despite of several opportunities II party workman did not enter the witness box and filed no evidence purshis exh. U-12. Therefore as per order dated 2-7-04 passed on exh. O-1 the evidence of II party came to be closed. I party also did not examine any witness. Evidence of the I party came to be closed by order dt. 12-8-04 passed on exh. O-1. However, I party has produced circular dt. 12-3-82 with the list exh. C-9 which lay down transfer policy of workman of I party. Circular dt. 12-3-82 is relied upon by both parties. In absence of any oral evidence I have no alternative but to consider material on record. Circular dated 12-3-82 is a vital document admitted by both parties. It is supporting the contention of I party that transfer of employees named in the reference is totally in consonance with circular dated 12-3-1982. So action of I party transferring employees as per provisions and the transfer policy laid down in circular dt. 12-3-1982 cannot be said to be illegal and unjustified especially when the II party failed to adduce any oral or documentary evidence contrary to circular dt. 12-3-1982. Therefore I hold and conclude that action of I party in transferring employees named in the present reference is legally justified. II party failed to prove the allegation that I party's action of transferring employees named in the reference is illegal and unjustified as alleged or otherwise. Therefor issue nos. 1 and 2 are answered in the negative.

Issue No. 3 :

5. In view of findings to issue nos. 1 and 2, II party is not entitled for any relief. Hence Issue no. 3 is hereby answered in the negative.

6. At this stage it is pertinent to mention that, once reference is made it is a duty of this court to answer the reference either on merit or on the basis of material on record and to inform the award to the concerned Government. In absence of any oral evidence I have adjudicated dispute herein on the basis of admitted document being circular dt. 12-3-1982 filed with list exh. C-9 and proceed to pass the following award.

AWARD

I. Reference exh. 0-1 is hereby dismissed with no order as to costs.

II. Award accordingly

DI. 27-8-2004. K. B. WAGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 119.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नेहरू युवा केन्द्र संगठन के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं.-II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 232/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 15-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-42012/165/99-आई. आर. (डी.यू.)]
कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

S.O. 119.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 232/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court No. II, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 15-12-2004.

[No. L-42012/165/99-IR(DU)]
KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN,
GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE,
NEW DELHI**

R. N. Rai, Presiding Officer.

I. D. NO. 232/99

In the matter of :

Sh. Maheshwar Prasad S/o Sh. Devi Prasad,
R/o R-9/2, Raj Nagar,
Ghaziabad.

Versus

The Director General,
Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan,
Department of Youth Affairs and Sports,
Min. of Human Resources, East Plaza,
I G. Indore Stadium, New Delhi-110001.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-42012/165/99 IR (DU) CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DT. 19-11-1999 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the management of Nehru Yuva Kendra, Ghaziabad in terminating the services of Sh. Maheshwar Prasad, Ex. Computer Incharge w.e.f. 01-08-1997 is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to”.

The workman has filed statement of claim. In his statement of claim, it has been stated that the workman was appointed as Computer Incharge by the Management in January, 1992 through District Youth Coordinator, Nehru Yuva Kendra, Ghaziabad. The last pay drawn by the workman was Rs. 3,000 per month. That the workman performed his duties honestly, punctually and in a disciplined and dedicated manner without giving any cause of complaint to his superiors. This was certified by Shri D. K. Tyagi, District Youth Coordinator, Nehru Yuva Kendra, Ghaziabad vide certificate No. 6154/NKY/COM/CER/96-97 dt. 10th July, 1997 and a copy thereof is annexed hereto.

That the service of the workman was terminated by the District Coordinator by an oral order w.e.f. 31st July, 1997 without any written notice to the workman and without paying him retrenchment compensation as mandatorily required under section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. That there was no allegation, much less any complaint, against the workman, which clearly establishes that the termination of service was not on account of any misconduct committed by the workman. That the workman made a number of representations to the authorities concerned against the wrongful, illegal and unjustified termination of his service w.e.f. 31-07-1997 but he did not receive any reply from either the District Youth Co-ordinator, Ghaziabad or from the Management.

That having failed to secure redressal of his grievances/complaint from the management, the workman gave a legal notice through his Counsel on 23rd February, 1999 to the management requesting them to re-instate the workman in service as Computer Incharge with all the benefits including continuity of service, back wages etc. within 15 days of the receipt of the notice failing which the workman would be constrained to initiate necessary legal proceedings in the matter. A copy of the said notice, which was also endorsed to the Ld. Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), Dehradun, is annexed hereto and marked as Annexure W-2. That the management, though supposed to be a model employer, did not bother to acknowledge any of the representations made by the workman and even the legal notice of the workman. That

the workman is un-employed since his illegal and unjust termination by an oral order w.e.f. 31-07-1997 by the employer herein above.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement, it has been stated that Shri Maheshwar Prasad the workman herein was never appointed in the NYKS as Computer Incharge rather initially, he offered his service on honorarium basis and the management paid him stipend/honorarium of Rs. 700 per month. In this regard a letter Ref. No. 6154 dt. October 10, 1991 was issued to the then Youth Coordinator by the Director, Administration & Accounts, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, New Delhi for permission to start Computer Training Programme in the Kendra. Director clearly mentioned in his letter at point No. 11 that "The instructors will not be employees of the Sangathan and their services may be terminated at the discretion of the RC/YC but will not extend beyond duration of the course. They will have no right to claim for employment in the Sangathan."

The termination of service of Sh. Maheshwar Prasad, Instructor/Computer Incharge is legal and justified in the eye of law and the same was as per the terms and condition of the letter dt. 10-10-1991. This was done under the direction of the Director Administration & Accounts and Director Admn. Issued a letter No. NYKS/Prog./Comp.-Trg/96-00 dt. 6th June, 1996 to stop Computer Training Programme with immediate effect. However, the Training Programme continued till only May 1997 since new batch was enrolled by the Youth Coordinator much before the said order came into effect.

Nehru Yuva Kendra, Ghaziabad never issued any appointment letter to Sh. Maheshwar Prasad because the Computer Training Programme is a kind of vocational Trg. Which was run by NYK, Ghaziabad on 'No Profit-No Loss' basis. So following the direction of the Director, Admn. & Accounts, YC terminated his service by an oral direction/communication. The timings of Computer Training (Vocational Training) were 9.30 A.M. to 4.30 P.M. six days in a week except National holidays.

At the time of initial engagement Sh. Prasad's educational qualification was 10 + 2 standard with one year Computer Diploma passed. Before and after training time Sh. Prasad was free to utilize his spare time as per his own will and further the workman was engaged in part time job for two & more hours in private concern after the working hour of the N.Y.K. NYKS has never paid any salary/honorarium/stipend from its regular fund. He was paid from the fund collected for running the computer center on No Profit No Loss basis.

It is further submitted that the service of the workman was not terminated rather the project work of computer training programme was closed by officer letter No. NYKS/Prog./Comp.-Trg/96-00 dt. 6th June, 1996 and

hence the service of the workman automatically came to an end by the end of the session class. It is further submitted that the workman was asked to offer his service as Computer Incharge in January 1992 and he was paid an honorarium payment for the service rendered by him to the said computer center. It is further submitted that the respondent has been carrying on the Computer Training Programme on project basis, sanctioned by Govt. of India from time to time. Generally the above said project were carried on at different places on the basis of the project sanctioned by Govt. of India and the persons employed in these projects were paid honorarium payment and no such pay scale is determined or sanctioned. The persons employed are basically local persons of the same area and as and when the project comes to an end, automatically the services of the persons engaged by the concerned Kendra stands withdrawn without any notice. Therefore the workman cannot claim that he was employed on regular basis and as per the recruitment rules of NYKS and further the workman has not completed 240 days in a year in order to claim the benefits of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

It is further submitted that the nature of job was temporary and based on project work. It is further submitted that the workman himself had requested the concerned officer to issue a certificate so that he can get a job in some reputed firm or company and since he was aware that it has already been notified that the project is going to close in May, 1997. Rest of the contents are matter of record hence no comments. It is further submitted that the service of the workman was terminated by the District Coordinator by an oral communication w.e.f. 31st July, 1997 without any written notice to the workman for the reason that the nature of the job was completely on project and Computer Training Programme. It was a vocational training programme and the same comes to an end on closer of the project. It is further submitted that the Respondent is a Society Registered under society registration Act and does not fall under the definition of industry as defined in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, hence the payment of retrenchment compensation as mandatory required under Section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 does not arise.

It is further submitted that the nature of job was completely on project basis and Computer Training Programme was a vocational training programme and the same comes to an end on closer of the project.

The management has denied almost all the paras of the written statement.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In the rejoinder, he has stated that he was appointed against permanent and regular vacancy. He has worked for almost five years and thereafter his services have been terminated. He is entitled to be reinstated with full back wages.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused papers on the record.

The management respondent is an industry. The termination of his services is illegal and arbitrary. He was drawing salary from the management. It was submitted from the side of the management that he was appointed under scheme for computer education to the village people and he was not given any salary but he was given honorarium. My attention was drawn to letter dt. 10th October, 1991. It has been mentioned in the letter by the Director Administration and Accounts that the instructor will get honorarium and he will not be the employee of the Sangathan and their services may be terminated at the discretion of the R.C./Y.C. but will not extend beyond duration of the course. They will have no right to claim for employment in the Sangathan.

According to Annexure M-II, the computer centers were closed by letter dt. 6th June, 1996.

It was submitted from the side of the management that the applicant has not been given salary but he has been given honorarium. Photocopies regarding the payment as honorarium for the entire period has been filed. As such no salary was paid to the workman applicant but he has received honorarium and he has put his signature on the same. This indicates that he was working under scheme. My attention was drawn to 2004(1) SC Cases 126. It is necessary to establish employer-employees relationship. The workman applicant was given an honorarium and it has been specifically mentioned in the aforesaid letter that he will not be an employee of the Sangathan and he will not claim regularisation. As such, the workman applicant was not an employee of the management. My attention was drawn to 2003(5) SC cases 12. It has been held by the Hon'ble High Court that in case, an employee is working under a scheme/project/programme and in that case, the scheme is abolished, the post is also abolished automatically. There is specific order that the post will be abolished when the scheme is closed.

Reference has been made about Jawahar Lal Nehru Rojgar Yojana. The present case relates to Nehru Yuva Kendra. This organisation is of the type of organisation of Jawahar Lal Nehru Rojgar Yojana, according to the judgement of 2000/86/FLR/450. As such, the organisation is an industry. From perusal of the record, it transpires that the workman applicant was getting only honorarium and he was not an employee of the Sangathan as is apparent from the letter mentioned above so there is no question of his regularisation or reinstatement.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the management of Nehru Yuva Kendra, Ghaziabad in terminating the services of

Sh. Maheshwar Prasad, Ex. Computer Incharge w.e.f. 01-08-1997 is legal and justified.

The award is given accordingly.

Dt. 13-12-2004

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 15 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 120.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, लखनऊ (संदर्भ संख्या 80/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/3/2003-आई. आर. (सीएम-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 15th December, 2004

S.O. 120.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 80/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Archaeological Survey of India and their workmen which was received by the Central Government on 14-12-2004.

[No. L-42012/3/2003-IR(CM-II)]

N.P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

PRESENT .

SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer.

I.D. No. 80/2003

Ref. No. L-42012/3/2003-IR (CM-II) dated : 17-7-2003

BETWEEN

Sh. Amar, S/o Sh. Har Prasad,
896, Awas Vikas Colony, Sector-4
In front of Godown, Kishorpur,
Agra (U.P.)

AND

1. The Superintending Archaeologist,
Archaeological Survey of India,
Agra Division, 22, Mall Road,
Agra (U.P.)-282001
2. The Managing Director ,
Archaeological Survey of India,
Janpath, New Delhi.

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, vide their order No. L-42012/3/2003 IR (CM-II) dated. 17-7-2003 referred following issue for adjudication of the Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow.

“क्या अधीक्षण पुरातत्वविद, भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण, आगरा द्वारा कर्मकार श्री अमर पुत्र श्री हरप्रसाद सफाई कर्मकार को दिनांक 1-8-2001 से कार्य से पृथक करना न्यायोचित है? यदि नहीं, तो संबंधित कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है?”

Workman's case is that he was employed as Safai Karmchhari in Archaeological Survey of India, Agra till 1-8-2001 and completed 240 days work in a year and acquired the right to be made permanent, but the employers terminated his services on 1-8-2001 without assigning any reason. However, when the applicant, Amar filed the dispute before Assistant Labour Commissioner (C), Kanpur, he was again engaged for 26 days in November, 2001 and 27 days in December, 2001 and again on 1-1-2002 he was removed from services, violating the provisions of Section 25F, 25 H & G. The worker has alleged that other junior employees are still engaged. The worker has therefore requested that his services should be regularised and the management should be asked to pay salary for the period from 1-8-2001 to 31-10-2001 and from Jan. 2002.

The management has disputed the claim of the worker by filing written statement. The first objection taken is that Archaeological Survey of India is sovereign department of Government of India and it is not an industry controlled under parameters of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. The Archaeological Survey of India is a sovereign department under the department of culture of Government of India and is regulated by Ancient Monuments, Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, Rules thereof 1959 amended in 1971, Antiquities and Art Treasure Act, 1972, Public Premises Act, 1957. However, the personnel working under this department are governed by CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1965 and the temporary status casual labourers are governed by the scheme titled as Casual Labourers : Grant of Temporary Status and Regularisation, 1993. This department is neither an industry nor undertakes any kind of industrial works nor is a manufacturing work, nor is a manufacturing concern to come under the purview of ID Act, 1947. As such, application of ID Act 1947 on this department is not legal and justified. It is also alleged that no cause of action has arisen on 1-8-2001 and hence the reference is not maintainable. It further submitted that the contention of the worker that he had worked in the department since 1996 is baseless. In fact, he was engaged for a highly intermittent casual work on as and when required basis in the month of June 1997 against sanctioned estimate.

He had never worked continuously for 240 days. Subsequently, he was engaged for intermittent period as and when any casual intermittent work arose in the month of June 1997 against sanctioned estimates he was engaged. He was never engaged continuously for 240 days. He was engaged as and when some casual intermittent work arose. He did not work during May, June, July, August, September and October, 2001 and therefore, no question of disengagement on 1-8-2001 arises. Therefore, no cause of action arose on 1-8-2001. It has further been alleged that worker worked for 26 days in November, 2001 and 27 days in December, 2001. He has not worked 240 days during 12 months preceding 31-12-2001 nor has he worked 240 days during 12 months from 1-8-2001 the alleged date of termination. It is also submitted that the worker has not worked 240 days in any consecutive 12 months. Therefore, the worker is not entitled for any relief. The worker was engaged on a sanctioned project work of purely casual nature of intermittent work as soon as casual nature of project work ended the engagement of the casual worker also automatically ended. Such casual labours do not acquire any right in his favour, disengagement of such casual labour is not illegal or unfair in any manner whatsoever nor it is retrenched. It is also alleged that the employer has not violated provision of Section 25F, G and H of the I.D. Act, 1947.

While filing the rejoinder the worker has alleged that Archaeological Survey of India does fall within the ambit of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. It is further alleged that it is not only one single case, which is filed in CGIT-cum-Labour Court. There are hundreds of cases, which were filed in CGIT-cum-Labour Court and were disposed of. The worker has alleged that he has worked for 262 days in the year 2000. The worker has stated in the rejoinder that the Conservation Assistants are responsible for the upkeep of ancient monuments and on this ground worker was recalled from his house and engaged on 9-12-2001.

The worker has examined himself as witness and has closed his evidence and on the other hand the employer has examined Amar Nath Gupta, Conservation Assistant, Agra.

Heard learned representatives of the parties and perused the evidence on record.

The worker has not filed any documentary evidence to support his case that he was engaged in April, 96 and worked till August, 2001.

It is admitted fact that the worker is a casual daily rated worker. It is also admitted fact that there are permanent employees who engaged as Safai Karmchhari such as Baini, Sajan, Sallan, Ram Prasad, Kalyan, Kullo. The argument of the opposite party is that the regular upkeep of the ancient monument is being carried out with

the assistance of the regularly employed employees. It has also been argued that whenever any major work is under taken by the Archaeological Survey of India then a project is prepared, estimate is sanctioned and then the required men-power for completion of that project is undertaken and other normal routine maintenance work is carried out by regular employees. Conservation Assistant Sh. Amar Nath Gupta has stated the above system of engaging casual labour : "यह sanctioned strength के आधार पर कार्य होता है व sanctioned strength खत्म होने पर सेवा स्वतः समाप्त हो जाती है।"

In cross-examination he has stated :

"casual labour में ज्यादातर साफ सफाई का कार्य होता है। वैसे सफाई हेतु Regular Staff रहता है।"

Workers Sh. Amar on the other hand has admitted

"परमानेंट कर्मचारी बैनी, सफाई कर्मचारी, साजन, सल्लन, राम प्रसाद, कल्याण, कुल्लो आदि सफाई कर्मचारी आदि कार्यरत हैं।"

These facts support the arguments of the opposite party that casual labours are engaged on sanctioned projects of purely casual nature of intermittent work. This is natural as ordinary maintenance is looked after by regular staff and whenever any extra job is required the project has to be prepared and the same has to be got approved by the competent financial authority. Only after the approval of such projects, the man power strength is approved. It is in that cases the casual labours could be engaged as it requires financial liability and without proper approval and the action of the opposite party may amount to financial irregularity.

Worker has tried to project his case as if he has been working right from the April 1996 to August, 2001 as safai karmchhari. He further states that his termination was by oral orders. He could not state as to who was his appointing authority. He even does not know as to how many days are there in a year. In reply to question he answered that Conservation Assistant, Sh. Bhardwaj engaged him. Worker has not filed any appointment letter and has not produced any other evidence to support his case that he worked continuously from April, 96 to August, 2001. Worker has even not spelled as to on what date in April, 1996 he was engaged.

Management on the other hand examined Conservation Assistant, Sh. Amar Nath Gupta. This witness has categorically stated that the worker did not work in 1996, but he (workman) was engaged for the first time in June, 1947 on casual basis. Sh. Amar Nath Gupta appeared with all records and proved that the worker worked as follows :

1.	Financial year 1997-1998	138 days
2.	Financial year 1998-1999	95 days
3.	Financial year 1999-2000	140.5 days
4.	Financial year 2000-2001	213 days
5.	Financial year 2001-2002	79 days

The management witness has also given the break up of the work for the financial year 2001-2002 which is as follows :

Month April	2001	—	26 days
Month November	2001	—	26 days
Month December	2001	—	27 days

Sh. Amar Nath did come with the register and stated that the same is available for the inspection of the court and worker. He has pointed out that in the calendar year 2001 the worker was not engaged in the months of May, June, July, August, September and October. On specific question the witness has stated that the worker worked only in the months of February, March, April, November and December in the calendar year, 2001. In cross-examination the management witness has stated that from August 2000 to 31-7-2001 the worker did work only on 166 days.

The statement of the management witnesses is supported by government record and disproves the statement of the worker. The evidence proves that the workman has not been continuous service as has been defined in Section 25 B of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. It is also proved that the worker worked for intermittent period. He had never worked continuously for 240 days in a year. He was engaged as and when casual intermittent work arose.

The contention of the worker that he was terminated on 1-8-2001 is proved to be false. From the evidence it is found that if his contention is true that he was called from his house and worked in November, December in that case the date of his termination will be May, 2001. I also come to the conclusion that the case of the worker is based on false and concocted allegation. It is false to allege that he was engaged in April, 1996 and similarly false to say that he was terminated on 1-8-2001.

Worker has tried to allege that the employer after removing engaged as many as 6 safai karamchhari. He could not name any one in his examination in chief. In cross-examination he was asked the names of the persons engaged after removing him, but he replied :

"मैं उन लोगों के नाम नहीं बता सकता, जिन्हें मुझे हटाने के बाद रखा गया।"

Conservation Assistant Sh. Amar Nath Gupta on the other hand has stated that :

“अमर को हटाकर दूसरे को काम पर नहीं रखा गया है।”

Thus it is also disproved that the employer has engaged any other person in place of the worker. There is no violation of provisions of Section 25 G or H of Industrial Disputes Act.

The worker has not made out a case that he attained temporary status in view of the Govt. of India office memorandum No. 51016/2/90-Ext(C), Ministry of Personnel, PG & Pensions, Deptt. of Personnel & Training dated 10 September, 1993, which provides that temporary status would be conferred on all casual labours who are in employment on the date of issue of this OM and who have rendered continuous service of 240 days. The copy of office Memorandum is in the record. The worker was not on service on 10-9-1993 as casual labour and therefore the said OM is of no help to him.

On the discussion above I come to the conclusion that the worker was not retrenched/terminated on 1-8-2001 as alleged. The question of illegality does not arise. The issue is accordingly answered. The worker is not entitled to any relief.

29-11-2004

LUCKNOW SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 121.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, दूर संचार विभाग के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी.जी.आई.टी./एन.जी.पी./53/2002) का प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-12-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/108/94-आई. आर. (डी.यू.)

कुलदीप राय वर्मा, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 16th December, 2004

S.O. 121.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT/NGP/53/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Nagpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Telecom Deptt. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16-12-2004.

[No. L-42012/108/94-IR(DU)]

KULDIP RAI VERMA, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

Case No. C.G.I.T./NGP/53/2002

Dated 15-09-2004

Shri Ishwar M. Mane—Petitioner

Vs.

The General Manager, Telephones—Respondent

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-Section (1) and Sub-Section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has referred this dispute for adjudication vide order No. L-42012/108/94-IR(DU) dated 9-5-95 on following schedule :

This is the reference by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour “Whether the action of the management of Telecom Department (Divin. Engineer, CTO Compound, Nagpur) in not providing the job to Shri Ishwar Manikrao Mane, at least from 26-08-92 onwards is justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to ?”

The workman came and filed a claimed statement that he worked with R1 at 6.60 on daily wages in 1981 for 7 months. Thereafter he was transferred to R2 and there works for 6 months without any break. He was working punctually when all of a sudden he was terminated on 10-04-1985 without any notice, notice paid or retrenchment compensation. Hence he may be reinstated with full back wages, continuity of service.

The management filed a counter that the petitioner was engaged on purely on temporary basis and wages paid through “CONTINGENCY” head. The case is filed after 9 years he is not entitled for any relief. The petitioner examined himself as WW1 and deposed the fact mentioned in the petition. He could be cross-examined as respondent did not come.

Arguments of the learned council for the petitioner were heard. He argued on the same as mentioned in the claimed petition.

It may be seen that according to the petitioner he was terminated on 10-04-1985 but he approached after a gap of 9 years and the reference is dated 9-05-1995. He is unable to satisfy the unreasonable delay in approaching the RLC. Hence I am of the opinion that if a direction is given it would meet the ends of justice.

In the result an Award is passed as follow :

R1 and R2 are hereby directed that if in future they appoint any casual or contingent labour they shall give preference to the petitioner taking his date of first appointment as 1981, and his age as in 1981. A word of caution that it will not effect the employees already working and will apply only to future engagement of casual or contingent engagement.

E. ISMAIL, Presiding Officer

Witness for petitioner : Shri Ishwar M. Mane as WW 1.

Witness for respondent : Nil

Exhibits for petitioner : Nil

Exhibits for respondent : Nil

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 17 दिसम्बर, 2004

का. आ. 122.— जबकि एफ सी आई के प्रबंधन के नियोजकों और उनके कामगारों के बीच एक औद्योगिक विवाद विद्यमान है जिसके संबंध में अनुसूची संलग्न है, उसे दिनांक 26-10-2004 के समसंख्यक आदेश द्वारा केंद्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण-सह-श्रम न्यायालय सं. 1 को न्यायनिर्णयन के लिए संदर्भित किया गया था।

और जबकि संघ ने न्यायनिर्णयन हेतु मामले को राष्ट्रीय न्यायाधिकरण को संदर्भित करने हेतु सरकार को एक अभ्यावेदन दिया था;

और जबकि माननीय दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय ने रिट याचिका सं. 3362/2004 में याचिका की सुनवाई करते समय सरकार को याचिकाकर्ताओं के अनुरोध पर विचार करने का निदेश दिया था;

और जबकि प्रबंधन ने सूचित किया कि उन्हें इस विवाद को राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक अधिकरण को संदर्भित किए जाने पर कोई आपत्ति नहीं है;

और जबकि केंद्र सरकार मानती है कि उक्त विवाद का न्यायनिर्णयन राष्ट्रीय अधिकरण द्वारा किया जाना चाहिए;

अतः, अब केंद्र सरकार औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) धारा 10 (1 क) के साथ पठित, की धारा 7 ख द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए एतद्वारा, राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक अधिकरण की गठन करती है जिसका मुख्यालय कोलकाता में होगा और फिलहाल सी जी आई टी, कोलकाता के पीठासीन अधिकारी श्री एच. बनर्जी को उसका पीठासीन अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है। राष्ट्रीय अधिकरण छह माह की अवधि के भीतर अपना पंचाट देगा।

जहां तक सरकार द्वारा इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 26-10-2004 के समसंख्यक आदेश द्वारा केंद्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक न्यायाधिकरण सं. 1, नई दिल्ली को इस विवाद का मौजूदा संदर्भ दिए जाने का संबंध है, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 10 की उप-धारा 6 (क) के उपबंध लागू होंगे।

अनुसूची

"क्या एफ सी आई कामगार यूनियन और एफ सी आई हैंडलिंग यूनियन की परिपत्र संख्या 4/2003 और 5/2003 की दिनांक 4-3-2003 को वापस लेने की मांग जो प्रत्यक्ष भुगतान प्रणाली कामगार और विभागीय कामगार जिनकी कार्य करते हुए या चिकित्सा आधार पर सेवानिवृत्ति के दौरान मृत्यु हो जाती है, उनके परिवार के नजदीकी व्यक्ति की अनुकम्पा आधार पर नियुक्ति की 5 प्रतिशत की अधिकतम सीमा रखा जाना कानूनी

और न्यायसंगत है? यदि हाँ, तो कामगार किस राहत का और किस तारीख से हकदार हैं?"

[सं. एल.-22012/400/2003-आई. आर. (सी-II)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

ORDER

New Delhi, the 17th December, 2004

S.O. 122.—Whereas an industrial dispute between employers in relation to management of FCI and their workmen in respect to the schedule hereto annexed was referred for adjudication to Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 1, New Delhi vide order of even number dated 26-10-2004.

And whereas the union made a representation to the government for referring the matter for adjudication to National Tribunal;

And whereas the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi while hearing the petition in W.P. No. 3362/2004 has directed the government to consider the request of the petitioners;

And whereas the management intimated that they have no objection in referring the dispute to a National Industrial Tribunal;

And whereas the Central Government is also of the opinion that the said dispute should be adjudicated by a National Tribunal;

Now, therefore, the Central Government, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 B of the I.D. Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) read with Section 10 (1A) hereby constitutes a National Industrial Tribunal with the Head Quarters at Kolkata and appoint Sh. H. Bannerjee, presently Presiding Officer, CGIT, Kolkata as its Presiding Officer. The National Tribunal will give its award within a period of six months.

As regards the existing reference of the dispute made by the government vide this Ministry's order of even number dated 26-10-2004 to Central Government Industrial Tribunal No.1, New Delhi, the provisions of Sub-Section 6 (a) of Section 10 of the I.D. Act, 1947 will apply.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of FCI Workers Union and FCI Handling Workers Union for withdrawal of Circular Nos. 4/2003 & 5/2003 dated 4-3-2003 putting 5% ceiling limit to compassionate appointments of next of kin of Direct Payment System workers and Department Workers who die in harness or retire on medical grounds is legal and justified? If yes, to what relief the workmen are entitled and from which date?"

[No. L-22012/400/2003-IR(C-I)]

N.P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer